

AT 100 1749



THE GUARDIAN

London

Thursday July 1 1971

4p



Nixon defeated in attempt to silence press

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, June 30

The Supreme Court today decided by six votes to three to give the "New York Times" and the "Washington Post" full freedom to continue publication of the documents in the secret Pentagon study on Vietnam. It was a signal feat for the Government.

Only Justice Harlan joined Chief Justice Burger and Justice Blackmun, the two appointees to the court, in voting to sustain the injunction against the newspapers. The majority decision was taken on the ground that the Government "carries heavy burden of showing justification for the enforcement of such a restraint," and the lower courts, the Supreme Court found the Government had failed to justify case.

The three judges who dissented from this ruling did so primarily on the grounds that the court had been "almost irresponsibly feverish in dealing with these cases," the words of Justice Harlan. He also spoke of "this frenzied train of events," and said no adequate answers had been given to the whole series of important questions raised.

Pact is void, says Mintoff

From JOHN CUNNINGHAM: Valetta, June 30

The Maltese Government already announced that from tomorrow no further visits by the fleet will be allowed until arrangements have been reviewed. It seems that Mr Mintoff's tactics in issuing the statement are at least in line with the series of surprises which have marked the first two weeks of his being in office. He clearly wants to frighten the British Government into paying a more realistic price for the Royal Navy's use of harbour facilities.

Mr Mintoff, whose hand is being behind the unsigned document, also accuses the British Government of having tried to hold talks only to reject and of trying to play for time.

For reasons best known to him, the British High Commissioner has gone back on his word and delayed his visit to Malta. In the meantime, the British press has been in a campaign to browbeat the Government of Malta into a decision. The Maltese Government's position appears to be that there is no question of a unilateral abrogation of a treaty. It can be "terminated by notice." The statement made that for the past four years, since the agreement was signed by the previous Maltese Government, there has been only a verbal arrangement.

NATO's future in the Mediterranean, the statement says, is even weaker than the position of the British forces. All NATO have is a limited provisional permission to use the base, which should have led to some form of arrangements that were not concluded. The great rest shown now by NATO in relations with Malta are not understood by the Maltese Government. NATO in the past used Malta membership or status and was not prepared to consider an "ever status."

Mr Mintoff also makes the point that there is no formal treaty or agreement between the Government and the US which gives the American the right to take shelter in Maltese harbours. It has

been given to the whole series of important questions raised. The Government, he said, had been given inadequate time in which to support its case. The Chief Justice also spoke of the "frenzied haste" in which the case had been considered.

Two of the judges who supported the court ruling in favour of the press—Justices White and Stewart—clearly did so a little reluctantly. They did so primarily because of the extraordinary protection against prior restraint enjoyed by the press under our Constitution (the First Amendment). They are not ready to say that "in no circumstances would the First Amendment permit an injunction against publishing information about Government plans or operations."

And they believe that publication of some of the Pentagon papers will indeed do "substantial damage to public interests." However, they agree that the Government "has not satisfied the very heavy burden which it must meet to warrant an injunction against publication in these cases."

Even Justice Blackmun concedes that he would have no objection to the publication of the vast majority of the Pentagon documents which do not seriously damage the national security interests. Today's decision no doubt also releases the other papers which have been restrained by lower courts against publishing the documents. It should also considerably strengthen the legal defences of Dr Daniel Ellsberg, who said he gave the Pentagon documents to the press.

Mr Mintoff asserts that abrogation took place, de facto, when Malta was governed by his conservative predecessor, Dr Borg, Olivier, and his National Party. This was not stated by Dr Borg, Olivier, at that time and no record of any such declaration of abrogation appears in any Whitehall Ministry.

Bad business for the GUT, page 4.

This sporting day

Yesterday was an eventful day for sport. At WIMBLEDON Evonne Goolagong, a 19-year-old part-Aborigine, defeated Billie Jean King, the former champion, 6-4, 6-4 in the semi-finals and tomorrow faces Margaret Court, the reigning champion, in an all-Australian final. (David Gray, page 23)

In the GILLETTE CRICKET CUP, Warwickshire, Kent, Gloucestershire, and Lancashire qualified for the semi-finals. In two tense finishes, Lancashire beat Essex by 12 runs and Gloucestershire beat Surrey by 15. (reports, page 22)

At ADELAIDE police clashed with anti-apartheid demonstrators during the rugby match between the South African touring team and South Australia. Smoke bombs and punches were

thrown: the game was interrupted three times; and protesters were dragged over a fence and carried to waiting police wagons. The South African won 43-0. (Report, page 3)

In SOUTH AFRICA, the national lawn tennis union announced that any player of any colour will be allowed into South Africa with national teams if South Africa is allowed to stage the women's Federation Cup. And any non-white player can represent South Africa in international events. (Report, page 23)

Edward Heath was named captain of Britain's ADRIAL'S CUP sailing team. The event starts on July 30. Twelve other countries will be competing for the trophy, at present held by the US. (Report, page 7)



The cosmonauts who died. Left to right: Viktor Patsayev, test engineer; Genrgy Dobrovolsky, flight commander; Vladislav Volkov, flight engineer

£225 M for the asking

A £225 MILLIONS bank overdraft is now available. Government guidelines on lending issued yesterday allow the banks to extend credit by a further £125 millions, but because they are well below their previous ceiling it means that they can lend about another £225 millions. Yesterday's guidelines are to last until September. (Report, page 19)

£32 to US

LAKE AIRWAYS, the independent airline, has applied to the Air Transport Licensing Board for a licence to operate a low-cost scheduled service between Gatwick and New York. The proposed one-way fare would be £32.50 in winter and £37.50 in summer, including refreshments. Boeing 707s would be used and tickets would go on sale only six hours before departure. The current agreed return fare to New York is £134. (Report, back page)

Books seized

OFFICERS from Scotland Yard's Obscene Publications Squad yesterday seized 20,000 books in Hemel Hempstead. The matter has been referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Sir Georg

GEORG SOLTI, the Hungarian-born conductor, who was made an honorary KBE in the last honours, is applying for British citizenship. This would mean that Mr Solti, who is about to retire after 10 years as musical director of the Covent Garden Opera Company, would be entitled to be called Sir Georg.

Woman wins

GROUP CAPTAIN Bridget Martin has been appointed Director of Personnel Management of RAF Innsworth, Gloucestershire. She competed with male group captains for the post, which she takes up in September with the rank of Air Commodore.

Go slow

BELGIAN motorists cannot now drive faster than 90 kilometres (56 miles) an hour, except on a four-lane highway. This is the lowest overall speed limit in Europe. The Government has promised to abolish the limit at the end of the year if it has not reduced casualties.

Weightlessness may be space killer

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

The outcome for manned space flights looks bleak as an explanation is awaited for the Russian cosmonaut tragedy. After a brief early morning announcement of the death of the three men returning after 24 days in space, Moscow remained silent yesterday.

As the official silence lengthened, speculation among experts in the West centred increasingly on the possibility of human failure after prolonged weightlessness in space. "It was a failure of men, not of engineering, then the whole future of space flight is in jeopardy," one expert from Farnborough's Institute of Space Medicine, said. This gloomy view was echoed in France and the United States, although experts at the Manned Spaceflight Centre at Houston said they believed the failure was technical.

News of the tragedy was broken to the world in a brief message from Tass. After completing the long mission in Russia's orbiting space station Salyut the three cosmonauts, Lieutenant Colonel Genrgy Dobrovolsky, Vladislav Volkov, and Viktor Patsayev, returned to earth in their shuttlecraft, Soyuz-11. The Soyuz made a normal re-entry and soft landing in the expected recovery area. "Landing simultaneously with the spacecraft, a helicopter hoisted the hatch, and the cosmonauts in their seats without any signs of life," Tass said.

Russia was stunned. For over three weeks the record-breaking flight of the cosmonauts has been followed closely on radio and television and, since it was a flight which put Russia clearly in the lead in the development of permanent orbital laboratories, the Russian public was jubilant. The announcement of the disaster was followed by the continuous broadcasting of solemn music, and the showing of portraits of the astronauts on Moscow television.

The Tass account described re-entry as normal. "In order to carry out the descent to earth on June 30, after orbiting the Soyuz-11 space ship, retro-firing took place at 01.35 (23.35 BST Tuesday) and functioned for the planned length of time. At the end of the retro-firing, communication with the

● BELOW: Muscovites outside the Kremlin listening in a transistor radio giving details of the cosmonauts' deaths

crew ceased. According to plan, the parachute system was put into action after aerodynamic braking, and retro-engines were fired just before soft landing." The message then went on to tell of the cosmonauts' deaths. The simplicity of this statement gives it an added eeriness. Everything was apparently normal. Yet there is no mention of the re-establishment of radio contact with the crew after the normal "black-out" of communication systems caused by the initial fiery part of re-entry. The Russian crew, at the end of the long and arduous activities aboard Salyut, appeared to be normal and cheerful during the approach to earth.

They died suddenly in radio silence, in a blanket of fire, and within only a few minutes of touchdown. All were married and had children.

There is nothing in the

message from Moscow to indicate a cause. If something had gone wrong with the re-entry flight path, then the spacecraft would not have been on target. Had the parachute system opened early—with the space craft travelling too fast—it would certainly have been observed from the ground and would have resulted in damage to the parachute system.

The automatic landing devices of the Soyuz craft have been well tested in operational use, and, as happened in the case of the early Soyuz failure, which resulted in the death of cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov in April, 1967, the Russians would have made an early announcement if the cause of the tragedy had been a simple engineering failure.

● World reaction and Gifford cartoon, page 2; Anthony Tucker on space after Soyuz and leader comment, page 12

Non-racial pact in Rhodesia

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, June 30

A two-stage Constitutional plan, which could form the basis of an Anglo-Rhodesian settlement, is being discussed in detail here. It apparently meets the first British principle for a settlement—unimpeded progress towards majority rule—by redefining this as "responsible majority rule," instead of "one man, one vote."

The plan also seeks to create a non-racial meritocracy, whose pace will be dictated by the rate of African advancement, helped by British aid to the tribal trust funds. Britain is expected to allot millions of pounds to establish African industries and bring more people into the country's economy and political life.

I understand that the first stage of the plan maintains the system of separate voters' rolls for black and white, and ends in racial parity in Parliament with 50 seats each. No time limit has been set for the completion of this stage, but 10 to 15 years seems likely. This meets Mr Ian Smith's demand that the long-term course of Rhodesia should be dictated by the next generation of politicians.

Stage two envisages a common roll, with new franchise qualifications. The rate of black advancement in stage one, and the stage two qualifications are reported to be the subject of considerable Anglo-Rhodesian discussion. But it is expected that many Africans on the stage one "black roll" will be disfranchised when stage two is reached.

The cream of black and white voters what Mr Smith called "the civilised" responsible majority—will then elect a Government, and Rhodesia will become a non-racial meritocracy.

Today the British team, led by Lord Goodman, met their Rhodesian counterparts at the start of the final stage before a summit.

Political sources said the talks are so far advanced that within three or four days a decision could be made in principle on the timing of a summit between Mr Smith and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

TV, radio—2

Arts ... 10 Horner ... 18
Books ... 9 Overseas ... 2-4
Business ... 19-21 Sport ... 7, 21-23
Entertainment ... 8 Women ... 11
Home ... 5-8 X-words ... 18, 23

Classified—7, 16-18

Battle for Cunard control

By LINDSAY VINCENT

The prospect of a prolonged city battle to decide the future of Cunard opened up last night. Trafalgar House Investments, the £70 millions property group run by Mr Nigel Brookes, aged 37, suddenly announced a £24 millions offer.

At the same time, Trafalgar said it was going to make an offer for the State-controlled Thomas Cook travel and banking business.

Cunard said on Tuesday that it was having talks, which might end in a take-over, with a company which has still not been identified. Trafalgar had not had talks with Cunard before yesterday.

Cunard would not be "broken-up" under the ownership of Trafalgar, one of the country's most aggressive property and construction firms. Mr Brookes wants to "develop and integrate the Cunard business with a larger framework of profitable operations"—which means Trafalgar's Caribbean hotel business and its plans for acquiring Thomas Cook and other travel operations.

Cunard has two substantial holiday and travel companies, Sunair Holdings and Lunn-Poly, the latter acquired from the Government-owned Transport Holdings earlier this month. Lunn-Poly is not profitable, but has considerable potential, and it is significant that at least two parties have been attracted to Cunard since it acquired Lunn-Poly.

Trafalgar revealed last night that it had held a 9 per cent interest in Cunard for about a year. Its holding has been lifted to 21.1 per cent by buying a large block of shares from Slater, Walker Securities, the financial and banking group that until yesterday was Cunard's biggest shareholder.

The unnamed company, if it still wants to acquire Cunard, will have to move fast, as Trafalgar with 21.1 per cent of Cunard's stock is the biggest shareholder.

Mr Victor Matthews, managing director of Trafalgar, said his group had been quite happy to live with its 9 per cent stake for a year or two, "but when we heard Tuesday's announcement, and heard that Mr Slater had acquired a holding, we asked him if he was a buyer or a seller. He indicated he would be either and you know the rest."

As for Thomas Cook, Mr Matthews conceded that his group would face a lot of competition in its attempts to buy the company.

City comment, page 19

The classic drink comes in a dark green bottle with a foil top. It comes cold. It comes sparkling. And it comes expensive.

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OVERSEAS NEWS



Moscow silent and in grief as world mourns three intrepid men

Moscow, June 30 — The death of the three cosmonauts shook Moscow even more than the death, in an aircraft accident in 1968, of the first cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin. The news spread like wildfire — not only because Russians regularly listen to news bulletins before they go to work, but also because of the loudspeakers in public squares, parks, buses, and trains.

Between bulletins there were playings of Chopin, and dirges. Crowds gathered at the display windows outside the newspaper "Izvestia" and the Novosti news agency to gaze silently at life-size black-bordered portraits of the three. "Eternal glory to the heroes," the captions said.

Other silent and grief-stricken people queued at newsstands waiting for fresh editions of newspapers which sold within minutes. People continued calling foreign news agencies in the hope that they had heard something about the cause of the disaster from sources not yet available to the public. They asked: "Why do we have to use men on such dangerous missions? ... Did we have to keep them in space that long? ... Are not robots like Lunokhod good enough?"

The same questions were doubtless in the minds of Soviet leaders and scientists who will remain silent until the cause of the deaths is ascertained. A committee of inquiry was appointed. A committee to prepare a state funeral was also announced. Another question Russians were asking was how long the manned space programme would be delayed. It is not likely to be resumed until reliable correctives are made to prevent recurrence.

The bodies of the cosmonauts will be flown to Moscow, escorted by a squadron of fighter aircraft, to be buried in the Kremlin wall next to Gagarin and Vladimir Komarov, the first man to die to space. Heads of State, Government leaders, and scientists sent messages of condolence to Moscow. London: The Queen sent President Podgorny a message saying: "My husband and I

Mariner-9 will run out of gas

From MARVIN NILES

Pasadena, June 30

Mariner 9, en route to orbit Mars, will run out of gas sooner than expected because of a design error, jet propulsion laboratory officials acknowledged early this week.

While the use of nitrogen for attitude stabilisation has been greater than expected, they said, the probe will still carry out its basic mission of studying the planet from orbit for 90 days.

Initial plans to extend the mission for nine additional months probably will be reduced to six months, with depletion of the stabilising gas calculated to occur early in August, 1972, some nine months after the spacecraft goes into orbit.

"The increased rate of gas consumption is due to a circuit design error in the electronics of Mariner's attitude control system, which maintains three-axis stabilisation using the sun and the star canopus as references," a spokesman explained.

Five pounds of nitrogen, carried aboard the 2,200-pound probe at launch from Cape Kennedy, on May 30, are being used in tiny spurts from nozzles in the sides of its four solar panels.

The spacecraft is scheduled to go into orbit around Mars on November 13, and will conduct its basic mission of planet-mapping and time-variable scientific investigations in mid-February, 1972.

— Los Angeles Times.

Heroes will be remembered

The official Soviet news agency, Tass, issued the following announcement on the death of the three Soyuz cosmonauts:

Tass reports the death of the crew of the Soyuz-11. Lieutenant-Colonel Georgy Timofeyevich Dobrovolsky, Flight Engineer Vladimir Vladimirovich Patsyev, and Test Engineer Viktor Ivanovich Patsyev.

On June 29, 1971, the crew of Soyuz-11 orbital station completed the flight programme in full and were directed to make a landing. The cosmonauts transferred the materials of scientific

research and logs to the transportation spaceship Soyuz-11 for return to earth. After completing the transition operation, the cosmonauts took their seats in the Soyuz-11 ship, checked the systems, and prepared the ship for unloading from the Salyut station.

At 1828 GMT, the Soyuz-11 spaceship and the Salyut orbital station separated and continued the flight separately. The crew of Soyuz-11 reported to earth that the unloading operation had passed without a hitch and that all the systems were functioning normally.

So as to carry out the descent to earth on June 30, at 2235 GMT, after orientating the Soyuz-11 spaceship, its braking engine was fired and functioned throughout the estimate time. At the end of the operation of the braking engine, communication with the crew ceased.

According to the programme, after aerodynamic braking in the atmosphere, the parachute system was put into action and before landing, the soft-landing engines were fired. The flight of the descending apparatus ended in a smooth landing in the preset area.

Landing simultaneously with the ship, a helicopter-borne recovery group, upon opening the hatch, found the crew of the Soyuz-11 spaceship in their seats without any signs of life. The causes of the crew's deaths are being investigated.

By their selfless work in the testing of sophisticated space equipment — the first manned orbital station Salyut and the transport ship Soyuz — the pilots, cosmonauts Dobrovolsky, Volkov, and Patsyev made a tremendous contribution to the development of manned orbital flights.

The exploit of courageous pilot-cosmonauts Georgy Timofeyevich Dobrovolsky, Vladimir Vladimirovich Volkov, and Viktor Ivanovich Patsyev, will ever remain in the memory of the Soviet people.

The Salyut-Soyuz experiment

The orbital scientific space station Salyut was launched on April 19 and circled the globe every 88.5 minutes at an altitude of 124 to 138 miles.

April 23: Soyuz-10 launched with three-man crew captained by Colonel Vladimir Shatalov.

April 24: Soyuz-10 links with Salyut for five and a half hours, then separates and returns to earth next day.

April 27: Salyut moves to higher orbit prolonging the time it can stay aloft.

June 6: Soyuz-11 is launched piloted by Lieutenant-Colonel Georgy Dobrovolsky, with Test Engineer Viktor Patsyev, and Flight Engineer Vladimir Volkov. They are wearing newly designed space suits to counter weightlessness and keep their muscles toned up.

June 7: Soyuz-11 docks with

Salyut. Linked together with the spaceship, the world's first working space laboratory weighs 25 tons. First to enter the laboratory is Patsyev, followed by Volkov and Dobrovolsky.

June 8: The cosmonauts reported starting an elaborate programme of checking systems, and instruments including telescopes, spectrometers, television cameras, medical testing equipment, and radiation measuring devices. The craft is boosted to a still higher orbit of 150 to 165 miles.

June 9: Orbit is raised another 10 miles. Over the next few days a whole series of experiments is reported, including photography of the earth's cloud cover and part of the earth's surface for geological research.

June 18: The cosmonauts begin experiments with an

orbital observatory in the station, studying distant stars through a telescope free of the earth's atmospheric problems.

June 19: Patsyev celebrates his 38th birthday with presents of an onion and lemon from his two comrades.

June 24: The trio create a new record of space endurance, starting their nineteenth day aloft, but a Soviet medical expert, D. Y. I. Vorobyov, says each day is now a step into the unknown.

June 27: The cosmonauts become the first to spend three weeks in space and report they are fit and well.

June 29: Soyuz-11 separates from the space station and heads back to earth in apparently normal flight. But on June 30 radio contact is lost and the three spacecraft are dead when the crew lands in the Soviet Union—Reuters.

TELEVISION

"This Week" gets the most decorated living American, Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Herbert, who has filed atrocity charges against the top brass (ITV, 9.30). Tony Parker's "Play for Today" about a prison visitor and a child molester gets a repeat ("Chariot of Fire" BBC-1, 9.20). Earlier, Cliff Michelmore leads one of those quizzes, yet more of Auntie's Monarchy for the Masses ("So You Think You Know Your Kings And Queens?" BBC-1, 8.15).

BBC-1
10 p.m. Diaghyl Ydyf.
1.30 Watch with Mother.
1.45 News.
1.53 Wimbledon Tennis.
4.45 Clangers.
4.55 Blue Peter.
5.20 Drummer Hoff.
5.25 Wacky Races.
5.44 Hector's House.
6.0 News.
6.0 Nationwide.
6.13 Wimbledon Tennis.
7.25 Tom and Jerry.
7.35 Top of the Pops.
8.15 "So You Think You Know Your Kings And Queens?" Quiz on the lives, activities and deaths of the Monarchs of Great Britain.
9.0 News.
9.20 Play: "Chariot of Fire"

BBC-2
11.0 a.m. Play School.
4.30 p.m. Wimbledon Tennis.
7.30 News.
8.0 Television Director.

6.15 The Money Programme.
9.0 Gardeners' World.
9.20 Morecambe and Wise Show.
10.5 Match of the Day: Tennis.
10.50 News.
10.55 Disco.

ITV
LONDON (Thames)
1.30 p.m. To Catch a Rhino.
2.0 Film: "To the Nick" with Anthony Newley, Anne Aubrey.
2.40 Origami.
3.55 Tea Break.
4.25 Peyton Place.
4.55 Atom Ant.
5.20 Magpie.
6.0 News.
6.0 Today.
6.05 Crossroads.
7.0 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width.
7.30 Film: "Village of Daughters" with Eric Sykes.
9.0 Queenie's Castle.
9.20 This Week.
10.0 News.
10.30 Cinema.
11.0 The Callan Saga.
12.00 What the Papers Say.
12.15 a.m. Survival in the City.

ANGLIA
4.7 Cooking: Price-wise. 4.35 Mel-O-Toons. 4.50 Captain Scarlet. 5.13 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 About Anglia. 6.20

WEST AND WALES (HTV)
2.15 p.m. First Footfalls. 3.40

CHANNEL-3 10 p.m. Freud on Food. 2.35 Ballet. 3.0 Tales of Edgar Wallace. 4.0 Origami. 4.10 p.m. 20 Survival. 4.30 Joe 90. 5.15 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 Channel News. 6.10 Farming. 6.15 13 Mad Movies. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Thunder in the Bay" 0 Queenie's Castle. 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 The Callan Saga. 11.35 News.

MIDLANDS 3.35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.0 p.m. Peyton Place. 4.40 The Magic Ball. 4.55 Skippy. 5.15 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 Today. 6.05 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "The Running Man". 9.0 Queenie's Castle. 9.20 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased).

SOUTHERN 3.35 p.m. History of Motor Racing. 3.40 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.22 Mr. Piper. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 New Adventures of Superman. 5.20 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 Day by Day. 6.25 Queenie's Castle. 7.30 Junkin. 7.35 The Salt. 8.45 Film: "Holloway's Daughters". 9.30 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Southern News. 11.10 The Bold Ones. 12.5 a.m. Weather. 1.0 News. 1.10 About Anglia. 6.20

WEST AND WALES (HTV)
2.15 p.m. First Footfalls. 3.40

LIVING WRITERS 4.9 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.14 Moment of Truth. 4.40 Popeye. 4.50 Pippi Longstocking. 5.15 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.15 Report West. 6.18 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.0 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width. 7.30 Film: "Bad for Each Other". 9.0 Queenie's Castle. 9.20 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 A Good Woman. 11.0 The Callan Saga. 12.00 Cinema. 12.15 News.

HTV WEST (As Above except) 7.40 p.m. Report West. 6.18-6.35 Sport West.

HTV WALES 19.50-20.00 p.m. C. Dwyer-Dobyn. 2.14-2.18 C. Y. Dydd.

HTV CYMRU WALES 3.19-3.30 p.m. Dwyer-Dobyn. 2.14-2.18 C. Y. Dydd.

WESTWARD 2.8 p.m. Westward News. 2.10 Freud on Food. 2.35 Ballet. 3.0 Tales of Edgar Wallace. 3.58 Westward News. 4.0 Origami. 4.10 Farming. 4.15 Magpie. 4.30 News. 4.40 Today. 4.45 Crossroads. 4.50 Survival. 4.55 Joe 90. 5.15 Magpie. 5.30 News. 6.0 Westward Diary. 6.25 Crossroads. 7.0 Film: "Thunder in the Valley". 9.0 Queenie's Castle. 9.20 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 The Callan Saga. 11.35 Westward News. 11.38 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE 1.40 p.m. People Work Here. 2.0 Houseparty. 3.15 People to People. 4.0 Yoga for Health. 4.10 Calendar News. 4.15 Moment of Truth. 4.40 Origami. 4.55 Woodhills. 5.00 Magpie. 5.10 News. 6.0 Calendar. 6.30 p.m. 10.0 Curious. 7.10 Film: "The First Men on the Moon". 9.0 Queenie's Castle. 9.20 This Week. 10.0 News. 10.30 Cinema. 11.0 Struggle for Israel.

Where patients act as caddies

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, June 30

It was a nice extension they built, for Saint Anna's hospital in Paris. It was not expected to be cheap, but the bill would have been much lower if in the first place all doors had not been so narrow that it was impossible to get a standard bed through them.

It was a progressive idea to lay out a golf course in the grounds of the psychiatric hospital at Lannemezan in the Armagnac in addition to providing healthy exercise for patients, it would help to integrate them into normal life. Only it cost 318,075 francs and, once completed, was let to a local club at a rent of only 10,000 francs a year. The patients? Some have the privilege of mowing the greens and acting as caddies for the members.

The French colony in Barcelona was delighted at the announcement that a brace was to be established in the city. That was in 1953, when the land was acquired. Building began in March, 1963, and has not finished. The cost is likely to be more than 7,816,000 francs against an estimate of 4,838,000 francs.

Part of the discrepancy may be accounted for by such details as the installation of 40 showers, when only 15 had been specified, and the water pipes could not serve more than two patients, or the provision of six lift shafts, instead of one. The other five had to be walled up.

These are a few of the aberrations in the 1969 report of the accounting body whose duty it is to draw the attention of the President, the Government, and the Senators to the way money is spent.

More seriously the report examined in detail Government departments whose administration, without providing such picturesque incidents, could be tightened. It also made practical suggestions.

Dealing with the export of aircraft it notes that there is a close link between the manufacture of military and civilian aircraft. Preliminary studies are usually financed by the State: when the aircraft is exported it would seem normal that the State should recon expenses from the exporters. But in many instances these "royalties" had not been claimed.

The report calls for a more searching inquiry into the results of professional training, which, it says, is represented as vital if French industry is to dispose of the number of skilled workers it needs. At present, it says, authorities are almost wholly ignorant of the benefit which is gained whereby those who attend such training courses, or by the firms who employ them.

Costs are high, partly because of the relatively substantial salaries paid to the staff. Lack of coordination between responsible ministries means that it is not unknown for a training centre to be financed from two sources. This can lead to what the report calls, rather primly, "irregular situations."

In the section devoted to social security, the report repeats the fact that alcoholism is the basic cause of many applications for disability pensions. It asks whether such payments are not "an encouragement to inactivity" since the disability is the result of a deliberate fault on the part of the insured person.

Contrary to the opinion often heard from sceptics, administrators who are branded by the report suffer further sanctions. That those sanctions are not generally severe, may be deduced from the regularity with which similar reproaches are made.

France settles oil dispute with Algeria

By PETER HILLMORE

France and Algeria yesterday ended five months of strained relationships, with the signing of an oil agreement. The agreement settles issues which have been in dispute since President Boumedienne announced the nationalisation of French oil interests in Algeria 10 February. The boycott of Algerian crude oil by French companies—which has had a severe effect on Algeria's oil production and depleted its foreign reserves—is expected to end.

The agreement is between the Algerian State-owned Societech and the French Compagnie Francaise des Petroles, in which the Government has a 35 per cent stake. It provides for compensation over nationalisation, fixes a new price for Algerian oil, and settles important tax and profit questions. Negotiations will begin in a few weeks between Societech and the French State group, Elf-Erap.

France had sent warning letters to international oil companies, advising them not to take supplies of Algerian oil, and Algeria has been playing a card game in which it has been more than a quarter of its oil requirements from other sources, and normal Algerian production has been reduced to one-third.

The success of the French boycott is in part because the agreement brings back the Algerian treasury, drained of its foreign exchange reserves and its major source of development funds was cut. But the agreement contains a number of concessions not by French companies—which has improved considerably his \$40 millions overall offer—compensation for nationalisation—CFP alone will get 20 millions. The French have conceded the right of Algeria to control its natural resources.

In spite of the agreement, however, there is little sign of either side wanting to re-establish the "special relationship" established at the time of Algeria's independence. In television interviews last week President Pompidou said the Franco-Algerian relationship were in need of a change "as this overhaul could not have been made without a little crisis."

A number of commercial and economic disputes still remain between the two countries, such as French imports of Italian wine and the position of Algerian workers in France, but these are not likely to cause many problems.

Fact-finding in Asia and Paris

From RICHARD SCOTT, Washington, June 30

Dr Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's influential National Security Affairs Adviser, is leaving for a 10-day "fact-finding" trip to the Far East tomorrow. He returned this week from a short visit to London.

Dr Kissinger's first port of call will be Saigon. And he will stop off in Paris on his way back for consultations with Mr David Bruce, head of the American delegation at the Vietnam peace talks. Other countries on his itinerary are Thailand, India and Pakistan. Upon his return, Mr Kissinger will fly directly to the Western White House, to California, to report to President Nixon and Mr William Rogers, the Secretary of State. That is expected to be about July 12.

There is no hint here of the nature of the "facts" which Mr Kissinger is hoping to find during his trip. But probably Saigon and Paris are more likely sources of one concerned with national security than are India or Pakistan.

There has been no shadow of a suggestion of change in the Nixon policy on Vietnam of late. But conceivably one is being contemplated. The two

Nixon conditions for the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam are that American prisoners shall have been returned and that the South Vietnamese shall strong enough to hold off the Communists alone.

The return to Paris of the most senior North Vietnamese negotiator could indicate a new move there by Hanoi which has been giving some what firmer assurances recent on its readiness to release American POWs soon after final withdrawal data has been announced by Washington.

But most observers here do not expect any major new move by Mr Nixon until after the South Vietnamese elections, the beginning of October.

In Saigon, President Thieu speaking to South Vietnamese senior officers, said he expects "no solution" to the war for at least 18 months. He foresees that in 1973 there would be Communist offensive—but would be the "last battle." Meanwhile, Hanoi would seek to influence the South Vietnamese elections, but would not expect any major new move by Mr Nixon until after the South Vietnamese elections, the beginning of October.

Senator reads out Pentagon papers

By our own Correspondent: Washington, June 30

Little over 24 hours after the Pentagon had delivered its notorious secret Vietnam documents to Congress, a member of the Senate was trying last night to read them into the public records. In a way he succeeded— but not in the way he had originally contemplated. It was all a little far fetched, dramatic, and unnecessary.

Senator Mike Gravel (Dem. Alaska) strongly opposed the Bill to extend the draft now in its final stage before Congress. To dramatise his opposition he thought up the idea of keeping the Senate in session all night while he read extracts from the Pentagon papers.

Irrelevancy never worries the Senate. But the Republica Whip insisted last night on applying the often waived rule requiring a quorum to be present before the Senate can conduct its business. And since a quorum could be mustered— that hour, Senator Gravel was denied the floor.

Stretching irrelevant further, he then summoned a public meeting of a public works subcommittee, of which he is chairman. It was already 9.45 p.m.

After twice, breaking into tears it is not clear whether from fatigue or emotion—the Senator brought his one-man show to a close at 12 a.m.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.: VHF
6.25 a.m. News. 6.37 Farming. 7.00 a.m. News. 7.00 Today's Papers. 7.10 Regional News. 7.15 News. 7.20 Today's Papers. 7.30 Thought for the Day. 7.40 Regional News. 8.00 News. 8.10 Today's Papers. 8.15 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.20 News. 8.30 You Think You've Got Problems. 8.45 Soundbite. 9.00 Natural. 10.15 Service. 10.30 Music Hour. 11.30 Fire Morning. 11.45 Music. 12.00 News. 12.15 Music. 12.30 News. 12.45 Music. 1.00 News. 1.15 Music. 1.30 News. 1.45 Music. 2.00 News. 2.15 Music. 2.30 News. 2.45 Music. 3.00 News. 3.15 Music. 3.30 News. 3.45 Music. 4.00 News. 4.15 Music. 4.30 News. 4.45 Music. 5.00 News. 5.15 Music. 5.30 News. 5.45 Music. 6.00 News. 6.15 Music. 6.30 News. 6.45 Music. 7.00 News. 7.15 Music. 7.30 News. 7.45 Music. 8.00 News. 8.15 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Music. 9.30 News. 9.45 Music. 10.00 News. 10.15 Music. 10.30 News. 10.45 Music. 11.00 News. 11.15 Music. 11.30 News. 11.45 Music. 12.00 News. 12.15 Music. 12.30 News. 12.45 Music. 1.00 News. 1.15 Music. 1.30 News. 1.45 Music. 2.00 News. 2.15 Music. 2.30 News. 2.45 Music. 3.00 News. 3.15 Music. 3.30 News. 3.45 Music. 4.00 News. 4.15 Music. 4.30 News. 4.45 Music. 5.00 News. 5.15 Music. 5.30 News. 5.45 Music. 6.00 News. 6.15 Music. 6.30 News. 6.45 Music. 7.00 News. 7.15 Music. 7.30 News. 7.45 Music. 8.00 News. 8.15 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Music. 9.30 News. 9.45 Music. 10.00 News. 10.15 Music. 10.30 News. 10.45 Music. 11.00 News. 11.15 Music. 11.30 News. 11.45 Music. 12.00 News. 12.15 Music. 12.30 News. 12.45 Music. 1.00 News. 1.15 Music. 1.30 News. 1.45 Music. 2.00 News. 2.15 Music. 2.30 News. 2.45 Music. 3.00 News. 3.15 Music. 3.30 News. 3.45 Music. 4.00 News. 4.15 Music. 4.30 News. 4.45 Music. 5.00 News. 5.15 Music. 5.30 News. 5.45 Music. 6.00 News. 6.15 Music. 6.30 News. 6.45 Music. 7.00 News. 7.15 Music. 7.30 News. 7.45 Music. 8.00 News. 8.15 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Music. 9.30 News. 9.45 Music. 10.00 News. 10.15 Music. 10.30 News. 10.45 Music. 11.00 News. 11.15 Music. 11.30 News. 11.45 Music. 12.00 News. 12.15 Music. 12.30 News. 12.45 Music. 1.00 News. 1.15 Music. 1.30 News. 1.45 Music. 2.00 News. 2.15 Music. 2.30 News. 2.45 Music. 3.00 News. 3.15 Music. 3.30 News. 3.45 Music. 4.00 News. 4.15 Music. 4.30 News. 4.45 Music. 5.00 News. 5.15 Music. 5.30 News. 5.45 Music. 6.00 News. 6.15 Music. 6.30 News. 6.45 Music. 7.00 News. 7.15 Music. 7.30 News. 7.45 Music. 8.00 News. 8.15 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Music. 9.30 News. 9.45 Music. 10.00 News. 10.15 Music. 10.30 News. 10.45 Music. 11.00 News. 11.15 Music. 11.30 News. 11.45 Music. 12.00 News. 12.15 Music. 12.30 News. 12.45 Music. 1.00 News. 1.15 Music. 1.30 News. 1.45 Music. 2.00 News. 2.15 Music. 2.30 News. 2.45 Music. 3.00 News. 3.15 Music. 3.30 News. 3.45 Music. 4.00 News. 4.15 Music. 4.30 News. 4.45 Music. 5.00 News. 5.15 Music. 5.30 News. 5.45 Music. 6.00 News. 6.15 Music. 6.30 News. 6.45 Music. 7.00 News. 7.15 Music. 7.30 News. 7.45 Music. 8.00 News. 8.15 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Music. 9.30 News. 9.45 Music. 10.00 News. 10.15 Music. 10.30 News. 10.45 Music. 11.00 News. 11.15 Music. 11.30 News. 11.45 Music. 12.00 News. 12.15 Music. 12.30 News. 12.45 Music. 1.00 News. 1.15 Music. 1.30 News. 1.45 Music. 2.00 News. 2.15 Music. 2.30 News. 2.45 Music. 3.00 News. 3.15 Music. 3.30 News. 3.45 Music. 4.00 News. 4.15 Music. 4.30 News. 4.45 Music. 5.00 News. 5.15 Music. 5.30 News. 5.45 Music. 6.00 News. 6.15 Music. 6.30 News. 6.45 Music. 7.00 News. 7.15 Music. 7.30 News. 7.45 Music. 8.00 News. 8.15 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Music. 9.30 News. 9.45 Music. 10.00 News. 10.15 Music. 10.30 News. 10.45 Music. 11.00 News. 11.15 Music. 11.30 News. 11.45 Music. 12.00 News. 12.15 Music. 12.30 News. 12.45 Music. 1.00 News. 1.15 Music. 1.30 News. 1.45 Music. 2.00 News. 2.15 Music. 2.30 News. 2.45 Music. 3.00 News. 3.15 Music. 3.30 News. 3.45 Music. 4.00 News. 4.15 Music. 4.30 News. 4.45 Music. 5.00 News. 5.15 Music. 5.30 News. 5.45 Music. 6.00 News. 6.15 Music. 6.30 News. 6.45 Music. 7.00 News. 7.15 Music. 7.30 News. 7.45 Music. 8.00 News. 8.15 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Music. 9.30 News. 9.45 Music. 10.00 News. 10.15 Music. 10.30 News. 10.45 Music. 11.00 News. 11.15 Music. 11.30 News. 11.45 Music. 12.00 News. 12.15 Music. 12.30 News. 12.45 Music. 1.00 News. 1.15 Music. 1.30 News. 1.45 Music. 2.00 News. 2.15 Music. 2.30 News. 2.45 Music. 3.00 News. 3.15 Music. 3.30 News. 3.45 Music. 4.00 News. 4.15 Music. 4.30 News. 4.45 Music. 5.00 News. 5.15 Music. 5.30 News. 5.45 Music. 6.00 News. 6.15 Music. 6.30 News. 6.45 Music. 7.00 News. 7.15 Music. 7.30 News. 7.45 Music. 8.00 News. 8.15 Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 Music. 9.00 News. 9.15 Music. 9.30 News. 9.45 Music. 1

Turkey to ban poppy crop in drug war

From ADAM RAPHAEL, Washington, June 30

The United States and Turkey announced an agreement in Washington today under which Turkey would ban the growing of poppies from the autumn of 72 to stop heroin being made from them.

Turkey's action was described by President Nixon, who has been pressing for such action for two years as "states-

manlike and courageous." It was, he said, the most significant breakthrough so far in stopping the source of the drug.

The Turkish / French opium assembly line, masterminded by syndicates operating from Mar-

times, is believed to handle between 60 per cent and 80 per cent of heroin reaching the United States. By plugging the supply route, US narcotics agents are hopeful that even if the traditional opium areas in the Far East are left untouched supplies to America will dwindle.

One agent said: "The Corsican-French heroin syndicates that handle this stuff have been in this trade for 50 years. These kinds of relationships are not going to be so easy to set up in the Far East or in another production area."

No mention was made today of the scale of compensation the US will make to Turkish farmers, but the Istanbul newspaper, "Milliyet," said the US had agreed to meet losses incurred by both the State in taxes and by the poppy farmers.

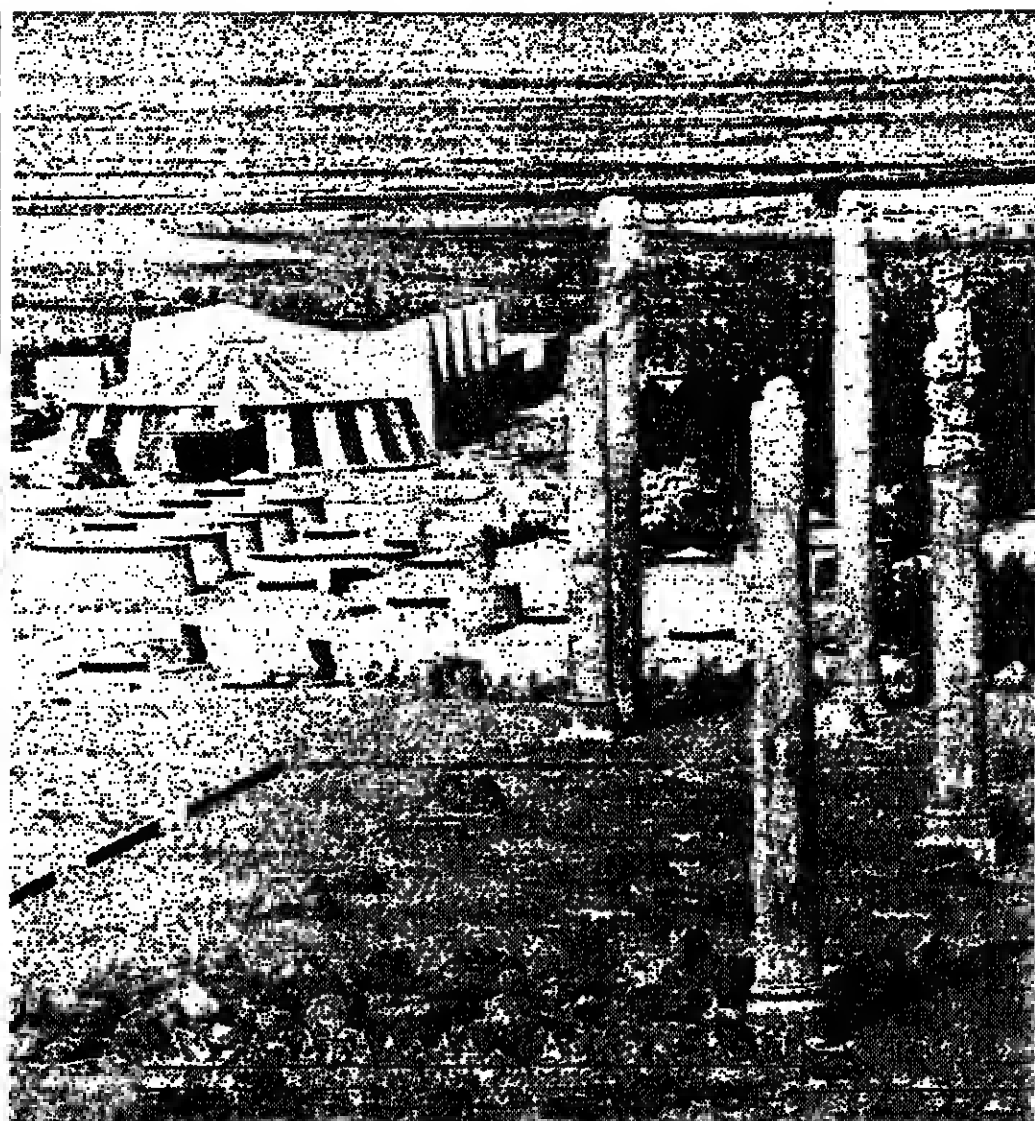
Mr Rogers, Secretary of State, said in Washington that America would provide money for technical assistance to help Turkey replace poppies with other cash crops. Washington estimates the annual value of Turkey's poppy crop at between \$3 millions and \$5 millions.

Mr Rogers said the US was now seeking support from six other Governments to follow Turkey's lead and to ban the harvesting of poppies and production of opium and heroin.

Curfew is eased

Ceylon's curfew, imposed in April to counter armed insurrection, is to be lifted today except in Colombo and adjacent areas. In the capital the curfew will be reduced from six to five hours, covering the period between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Officials said yesterday that the insurrection had been completely crushed. The few remaining insurgents in jungle hideouts were being flushed out.



A luxurious tented city being built by French engineers near the ruins of Persepolis, the capital of ancient Persia, for the celebrations marking the 2,500th anniversary of the reign of the Shahs. The tents, grouped around a reception hall, will have modern facilities, including marble bathrooms, and will be decorated inside with satin and brocade. They will house royalty and heads of State attending the festivities in October

S. Africa accuses Dean of terrorist activities

From STANLEY UYS, Cape Town, June 30

When the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev. Gonville Ffrench-Beytagh, made his fourth appearance in the Johannesburg magistrates' court today, the State withdrew the charges against him under the Suppression of Communism Act and substituted charges under the Terrorism Act.

The magistrate doubled bail from \$2,900 to \$5,800. The trial on the new charges will begin at Pretoria Supreme Court on August 2.

The prosecutor, Mr Dennis Rothwell, presenting a 36-page indictment, said that both the new charges and the penalties were more serious than those which had been withdrawn.

Some contraventions carried the death penalty.

The indictment links the Dean closely with individuals and organisations in England who allegedly conspired with him to provide him with assistance for the violent overthrow of the State in South Africa.

The Dean is still charged with possession of leaflets prepared overseas by the banned African National Congress (ANC) and other organisations, and seeking "a violent uprising against the State," but more details are given in today's indictment of the distribution of these leaflets and of their origin.

The new charges allege that, between January, 1968, and

January, 1971, in Johannesburg, he prepared written notes for the purpose of "propagating the need for a violent revolution" within South Africa in order to overthrow the present State, at a conference of the South African Council of Churches in February, 1969, in Johannesburg, he encouraged support for a violent revolution; and that while in England in May, 1970, he participated in a decision taken by the overseas branches of the ANC and other organisations to grant financial aid to the Frelimo guerrillas "to expedite the overthrow of the Portuguese rule in Mozambique and Angola as a necessary step preparatory to the overthrow of the South African State."

He was further charged that during May or June last year, while in England, "He advocated the need for sabotage and a violent revolution in South Africa," and "reaffirmed his intention to continue to assist in the achievement of these aims by administering in the republic monies received from Canon John Collins and/or the Defence and Aid Organisation, London."

Violence charge

In several additional charges, the Dean is accused of advocating violent revolution at a meeting of the Black Sash movement (an anti-apartheid women's organisation), of inciting Louis Henry Ken Jordao to commit acts of violence, of telling Jordao that he had large sums of money for subversive activities, that Major T. J. Swanepoel of the security police was a sadist and should be killed, that there should be an organisation to control and direct acts of violence, and that he could arrange training in sabotage for Jordao in England.

The indictment says the Dean received about \$30,000 from the Defence and Aid Organisation, London, between March, 1966, and January, 1971, and paid out this money in South Africa to members of banned and other organisations and their dependants.

Finally the indictment states that between August, 1967, and January, 1971, the Dean "discussed or was party to a plan to commit acts of sabotage" at buildings or installations unknown.

Freedom after 586 days

By our own Reporter

Mr Peter Magubane, an African press photographer, has been released from prison in South Africa after 586 days in detention. Mr Magubane, who used to work for the "Rand Daily Mail," was seized for the third time by police on March 7. He had not been seen since. His friends and family were given no information about his whereabouts, but his case was taken up by the "Rand Daily Mail" and the Guardian.

Brigadier "Tiny" Venter, the head of the South African security police, has now confirmed in Pretoria that Mr Magubane is out of prison. But he is still a banned person restricted to the Diepkloof area of Soweto, Johannesburg's African township.

Mr Magubane figured in the Winnie Mandela trial and was one of several people who were detained in 1969, tried twice and acquitted twice, but still persecuted by the South African Government.

Uganda refuses to sign

Kampala, June 30

President Amin of Uganda has announced that he will not sign the East African Community's Appropriations Bill until he is satisfied that Tanzania wants the community to continue in existence.

Speaking in Kampala last night, when he met the Community's newly appointed secretary-general, Mr Charles Maina, President Amin said: "Uganda takes a very serious view of the action taken by Tanzania in not allowing nominees of Uganda to perform their duties in the Community in Tanzania."

It was announced here last week that Mr Nathan Bismumuny, who was named by President Amin as director-general of the East African Harbours Corporation, had been prevented by the Tanzanian authorities from entering the corporation's headquarters at Dar es Salaam to take up his post.

A statement issued by the Uganda Ministry of Information said General Amin had told Mr Maina that because of Tanzania's attitude Uganda would have to be satisfied that the spirit of co-operation which was the basis of the East African Community was still present before he would sign the Appropriation Bill.

President Nyerere of Tanzania refused to recognise the Government set up by General Amin.—Renter, UPI.

Yugoslavia has 'trial' collective leadership phase

Belgrade, June 30

All five chambers of the Federal Parliament today approved constitutional amendments which will give multi-national Yugoslavia a collective state leadership. The amendments also relieved the Federal Administration of some of its powers and consolidated the sovereignty of the six constituent republics.

The Chamber of Nationalities was to meet later in the day to proclaim the amendments part of the Constitution.

The idea of a sweeping reorganisation of the Federal Administration originated with President Tito, who saw it as the only way to avert lateot, and sometimes not so lateot, conflicts among the constituent republics, as he reached an age at which his own role in the affairs of state would necessarily become more limited.

And certainly when the debate on constitutional revision opened eight months ago some of the former Yugoslav partisan leader's worst fears were borne out.

The constitutional revision issue coincided with what some observers considered the most serious economic crisis in the country's postwar history, and at a certain point, there was talk of the impending disintegration of the Federated Republic.

Developments in the multi-

national Balkan State were presumably being watched with some measure of interest by the Marshal's erstwhile Cominform partners in Moscow. But President Tito took matters firmly in hand after an emergency Cabinet meeting at his villa in Brioni, dismissed any talk of a "crisis" as outright fabrication, and unequivocally expressed his determination to go ahead with plans for a collective leadership.

Tito, who was 79 in May, believes that once he is gone, no single man would be able to lead a united and independent Yugoslavia. His idea was to put into operation a collective leadership and see how it works.

The new body — the State Praesidium — will be composed of three high-ranking officials from each of the six republics and two representatives of each of the two autonomous regions.

The task of the State Praesidium will be to harmonise the wishes and demands of the republics and regions and to guarantee equal rights for all nationalities and minorities.

As long as Tito lives he will remain the principal unifying force in Yugoslavia. The Praesidium will be going through a sort of "training period" while its real effectiveness in solving disputes among the republics will become clear only after Tito has left the political scene.—UPI.

The wise buy Wisdom.

One of our nicer hang-ups.

People get hung up on many things.

Some can do you good.

A Wisdom toothbrush can help you where others can't, because its special shape automatically points the tips of the tufts (which do the work) at the teeth to be cleaned.

And tests have shown that bacterial plaque, that's the film that causes most tooth decay, is considerably reduced by people who brush their teeth frequently and properly with a well-designed toothbrush.

So throw away your old toothbrush, and hang up a new Wisdom instead. *The best-designed toothbrush in the world.*

Trafalgar House Investments Ltd

ANNOUNCEMENT—CONCERNING

The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Ltd

The Directors of Trafalgar House Investments Limited announce that Trafalgar is now the owner of 2,747,500 Ordinary Shares in The Cunard Steam-Ship Company Limited equal to 21.1% of the issued equity capital. Of these shares, 1,297,500 were purchased by Trafalgar over a period ending in March of this year, whilst the remaining 1,450,000 shares have today been acquired from Slater, Walker Securities Ltd. and Associates at a price of 175p per share.

Trafalgar is now informing the Board of Cunard that Trafalgar intends to make an offer for the remaining Ordinary Share Capital of Cunard and also for the whole of the Preference Share Capital. To dispel any doubts, Trafalgar is not the unnamed party referred to in Cunard's announcement of 29th June. Trafalgar's proposals thus represent an alternative course of action for the Board of Cunard to consider.

Details of the intended offers are now being formulated by Trafalgar in consultation with their advisers, Kleinwort, Benson Limited. Whilst an announcement of the precise terms of such offers is intended to be made in due course, it is presently envisaged that the offer for the Ordinary Shares of Cunard will ascribe a value thereto in the region of 185p per share.

Trafalgar ceased to be a conventional property company in 1964 when it first acquired an interest in the construction business. This and subsequent moves were designed to recognise the new situation following the introduction of Corporation Tax and a new tax system.

A series of takeovers (including Woodgate Investment Trust, Ideal Building Corporation, Trollope & Colls and Cementation) followed and expressed the new strategy in specific terms.

Currently the group comprises one of the largest property development organisations in this country, the second largest construction business, and is

an equally important developer of private housing for sale.

Operations are now undertaken throughout the world and growth, both in gross terms and in terms of net worth and earnings per share, has been exceptional. Current figures are—

Turnover	£128 million per annum
Gross Assets	£119 million
Equity Capitalisation	£70 million

Internal development within the group has accelerated recently and the major programme of City of London developments for investment has been supplemented by a large hotels programme although at present hotels still represent only a small part of Trafalgar's revenue.

The group's activities have thus grown to encompass more and more what could be termed "Accommodation Business" and the current proposal, which would take the Group into areas of leisure and travel, thus constitutes a logical extension of the "accommodation" concept.

An equally important consideration lies in the financial consequences implicit in a grouping of interests, bearing in mind that the special concessions available to shipping companies are only of real value where overall operations are profit-earning to an adequate extent. In this connection, Trafalgar earned profits of £6 million for its last year, by comparison with a loss by Cunard.

Trafalgar intends to develop and to integrate the Cunard business within a larger framework of profitable operations. As with previous acquisitions, the intention is to develop, not to break up, and Trafalgar therefore intends to continue to operate Cunard's cargo and passenger fleets. Current affiliates in terms of travel, accommodation and leisure can be developed to great effect as regards both parties, and this particularly applies to Q&E, whose cruising activities complement Trafalgar's Caribbean hotel developments.

Cleveland House, 30 June, 1971

Addis Ltd, Hertford

CIA chief in Israel 'for treaty talks'

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, June 30

The director of the CIA, Mr Richard Helms, is in Israel for talks with Mrs Meir, the Prime Minister, General Dayan, the Minister of Defence, and Mr Eban, the Foreign Minister. Nothing has been divulged about the purpose of his visit, but it is reported that he will exchange views on the implications of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty.

US ready with Canal proposals

From our own Correspondent

Washington, June 30

There are indications here that the US is preparing to submit to Israel and Egypt its own proposals for reopening the Suez Canal.

Two factors may have caused Washington to speed up its proposals. First, the increasing evidence that the two sides alone cannot reach agreement on an interim settlement covering the canal's reopening. Second, the reaction in both Cairo and Tel-Aviv to an informal plan from the senior American diplomatic representative in Cairo, Mr Donald Bergus.

The contents of this memorandum, which was shown to the Egyptians but not the Israelis, have been disavowed by the State Department which says they were submitted on a purely personal and informal basis by one American diplomat.

But the Israeli Ambassador here has said, nevertheless, that the Bergus memorandum has cast a shadow over the prospect of an interim Suez Canal agreement.

Washington is anxious not to allow this shadow to become any more substantial and may, therefore, submit its own detailed proposals for such a settlement in the near future.

Pope plans new aid organisation

Rome, June 30

The Pope, on the 40th anniversary of his coronation, inaugurated today his audience hall which cost about £4 millions. He told 7,000 pilgrims he was planning a new aid organisation.

The hall had been built, the Pope said, to free St Peter's from the growing crowds at the weekly papal audiences, and to allow pilgrims to be seated in an air-conditioned atmosphere. The unexpected cost of the hall had accentuated "the already difficult conditions of the Vatican". He had made every effort not to allow its construction to prevent the Holy See from carrying out duties to employees and to charitable works.

Nine Jews gaoled by Soviet court

Moscow, June 30

Nine Jews found guilty of anti-Soviet activities received prison sentences ranging from five years to one year, the Tass agency said today. Their trial, which had lasted eight days in Kishinev, was linked with an unsuccessful attempt to hijack a Soviet air liner from Leningrad to Sweden a year ago.

David Chernogaz (31), described as an accomplice of accused in a similar trial in Leningrad last month, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Aostoly Goldfeld (25), to four years; Alexander Galperin (23), two and a half years; Hillel Shur (33), Harry

Kishner (25), Arkady Volosin (25), Semyon Levit (24), and Lazar Trakhtenberg (24), two years; and David Rabinovich (24), one year. The Kishner trial was the last of five arising from the hijacking plot. In all, 25 persons were sentenced to from 15 years to one year. The other trials took place at Leningrad and Riga. Most of the defendants had sought permission to go to Israel and were accused of "Zionist agitation". Jewish sources said the sentences were pronounced at Kishinev where there were about 10 in the courtroom. "They got too little," and "They should be shot," UPI and Reuter.

The Gnt, Malta's sailor-town faces slump: the girls standing outside the bars put your pockets before inviting you inside for a drink. The reason is that the island's slender economy could be about two million dollars a year worse off if the British Mintoff has stopped visits by the United States Sixth Fleet.

Mintoff's ban — part of his strategy to force better terms from the countries using Malta's harbours — starts on Thursday. But already the Gnt is feeling the pinch. Its real name, is, ironically, Strait Street. It runs like a seam along the hilly Valletta, a narrow channel of permissiveness which the State declared illegal and the Church called immoral.

The skin trade has been carried on here for longer than anyone can remember. Its heyday was after the Second World War, when British sailors were reckoned to be the best customers Strait Street has ever had, and it must have

Saigon police get their man

From ARTHUR DOMMEN

Saigon, June 30

Saigon police yesterday unveiled the handiest piece of police work seen here in years by claiming the arrest of the two assassins of a popular student leader within 24 hours of the killing.

The municipal police chief, Trang Si Tan, announced the arrests and produced several exhibits in the case, including the murder weapon and the getaway motor bike, at a press conference. The two arrested, Nam Hung 30, and Nam Moi, 19, had admitted carrying out the assassination on orders of the Viet Cong's Saigon youth recruitment section, Mr Tan said.

The assassination last Monday of Le Khac Sinh Nhut, 23, outside the Faculty of Law of Saigon University, touched off deep emotion. It was clearly connected with the recent turbulent election for leadership of the Saigon's Students' Union, which was narrowly won by a pro-Government block amid abundant charges of fraud.

The police chief's press conference appeared to be designed as much to answer Opposition charges that the assassination had been masterminded by the Government to frame dissident students, and discredit them before the campaign for this autumn's National Assembly and Presidential election, as it was to demonstrate the efficiency of the Saigon police.

For the past year the Saigon Students' Union has been controlled by an anti-Government faction, led by Huyn Tan Lam, a medical student in his late 20s, who has been in and out of Saigon jails for leading demonstrations and other anti-Government action. Under Mr Lam's leadership the Saigon Students' Union protested against military training at the University, and last December briefly carried out a series of attacks on American jeeps to back demands for US troop withdrawal.

Such activities found little support among the city's population, however, and when this year's election came, there was a feeling in student quarters that a change was needed.

Thus, only a few days before the election, when it looked as if Lam's faction might be opposed, a slate of Government supporters suddenly entered the race. Led by Ly Buu Lam, an architecture student, and Mr Nhut, a law student, the pro-Government candidates won eight of 16 votes cast by the chairman of the student executive boards of the university's 16 faculties.

The police chief told reporters at yesterday's press conference that Nam Hung, the leader of the assassination plot, and Nam Moi had been shot since last Saturday.

Nam Hung lured Mr Nhut out of a classroom by posing as a friend.

As the victim turned away, Nam Hung drew his pistol and shot him three times in the chest, killing him instantly, Chief Tan said. — Los Angeles Times.

Bad business for the gut

From JOHN CUNNINGHAM: Valletta, June 30

been in their honour that the British nickname — the Gnt — was adopted.

But the Gnt was a devious place for at least 300 years before Dirty Dick's Bar opened. Maltese Knights, forbidden to duel on the broad highway, used to cross swords in this dark alley. There are still Maltese crosses in stone at the side of some doorways, where the girls now stand.

Strait Street starts as respectfully as its proper name implies, with the Prestige Corporation of Holborn and the discreet premises of the Acta Corset Company.

First a restaurant with menus that start with Oxo and end with chips. Past smells of cats and garages are the bars whose names chronicle all the fads and fashions in male

virility from Tazan to Playboy and James Bond. And behind the bottles on the shelves of the bars are yellowing letters from absent lovers.

Strait Street, that great street, ends with the Shamrock Bar, and Bing Crosby's Bar, and a public lavatory which, for Valletta is palatial. Even the cisterns are painted silver and there are bells, to summon assistance, at the end of a seafarer's gandy night.

Rosy, a nut brown elf, is sitting on a step outside Tony's Bar. Her bosomy mate, Virginia is next to her. Business is bad they say now that there will be no more US servicemen. Even those on the destroyer, McCord, the

last Sixth Fleet vessel to be allowed in before the restriction, are not permitted to come ashore.

Both say they voted for Mintoff. Would they have done so had they known about the ban? Yes, says Rosy. He's for the working class isn't he. Yes, said Virginia, after all the Americans shouldn't be allowed to use the harbour facilities unless they pay as much for them as they pay in Spain for bases.

A few doors further down it is Doris's mum, a huge and faded lady whose duties are now wholly administrative. She asks if I want a drink. Twelve bob for a beer for me and a whisky for them, in the family bar. How long before Mintoff will allow the Fleet

back again? A month? Two months? They shrug. They are Labour supporters too. Will trade drop? Yes, but it's the same for everybody as for us.

There are still, says Rosy's mum, the Italians, the Maltese (Maltese start fights, says Doris with the flashy eyes) and the English. Like me. Wouldn't I like another drink? — Just with my daughter, she adds, with the classic fact of a Victorian mama, who sees a likely young lad.

Journalism has its classic tact, too. I made my excuses and left.

Even though the earnings of Malta's oldest service employees face a cut, it is reassuring to know that their political loyalties are intact. At least.

Prince defends his UN role

By HELLA PICK

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Khan, made clear at a press conference, London yesterday, that he has no illusion about either the magnitude of the problem looking after the East Pakistan refugees or the extreme difficulty of finding a political solution.

The High Commissioner, coordinating the work of 11 UN agencies among 10 refugees. But it has been suggested that Prince Sadruddin is also trying to take an active part in the diplomatic effort to find a political solution.

Asked about this at his press conference his answers were oblique. "Unless I get cooperation from the Government would be difficult to tackle the roots of the problem," he added, "the Government has a role to play in the restoration of confidence and suggest that U Thant was being more active behind the scenes than has been apparent."

The Prince seems to believe that Big Power understanding on how to tackle the Pakistan crisis is an essential prerequisite for UN intervention beyond the immediate task helping the refugees. He hints that he did not believe the economic sanctions against Pakistan and the slowdown long-term development would contribute towards solution.

On defensive

There can be no doubt that the High Commissioner of Refugees is on the defensive about his own role. He is the uncle of the Aga Khan and his family were prominent in the creation of Pakistan. It has been alleged that his family connections may have clouded his judgment and affected objectivity in the present crisis. He strongly denies this. He makes no attempt to hide a close interest and concern in the field.

He said in his press conference: "I am neither pro-Pakistani nor pro-Indian but I am pro-refugee. The fact that my family has roots in both India and Pakistan should help towards a better understanding of the problem. But I'm an international civil servant at the international community which elected me must judge me."

He denied that he had ever claimed that "normal circumstances" had returned to East Pakistan and stressed that he had only paid a brief two-day visit to the area, had no managed to see a little of it. He had not formed an opinion, and he merely said that some of the areas he had seen appeared to be returning to normality. He carefully avoided any comment on the Bangla Desh breakaway movement and tried to hide his views on the prospect for any political solution that might emerge from the creation of a United Pakistan. But he obviously takes a close interest in the fate of Sheikh Mujib, the Awami League leader, who he said was among those who are trying to dissuade President Yahya Khan from taking the irreversible step of bringing this leading figure to trial.



Flowers for the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Colombo, in Edinburgh yesterday where he had an enthusiastic welcome from about 200 Scots-Italian schoolchildren

Employers sue the workers

From NORMAN CROSSLAND

Bonn, June 30

Employers in Düsseldorf and Hamburg are taking the Chemical Workers' Union to court for calling a strike without first holding a ballot. In Hamburg, the employers have put in a claim for damages for loss of production.

But it looks as if the union is on safe ground. An amendment to its constitution laid down that the executive could make the calling of a strike dependent on a ballot, but was not bound to do so.

The Chemical Workers' Union is thus unique, since all other unions have voluntarily accepted the principle that ballots must be held. Contrary to popular opinion, there is no law governing this: it is a matter for the unions to decide.

There has been trouble in the chemical industry for the past two weeks, and it has steadily worsened with the failure of attempts at arbitration. At first, there were warning strikes of half an hour or so. Now, some plants have been at a standstill for a week or more.

Even so, only about 48,000 of the 600,000 men and women employed in the chemical industry were on strike today. The union's tactics are to strike without warning at selected plants, switching their targets every few days to spread confusion.

The workers are asking for an increase in wages of 8 per cent, and the employers originally offered 6.5 per cent. The negotiations do not take place on a national scale, but independently in various union districts.

Union campaign for 35-hr week

Sydney, June 30

The Australian trade union movement is mounting a campaign to get a 35-hour working week accepted as normal by the end of this year.

But it faces outright Government opposition. The Prime Minister, Mr McMahon, in Melbourne recently dismissed the idea as the height of industrial irresponsibility, in the light of current conditions.

The campaign was launched earlier this year by the powerful Australian Council of Trade Unions, but the New South Wales state branch has now emerged in the vanguard.

Local union organiser Barry Unsworth has extracted a state Government promise of a full industrial commission inquiry into the issue, after threatening New South Wales with a crippling power strike.

Only 650,000 of Australia's nearly five million strong labour force now work less than 40 hours a week.

Four-day week

Mr Unsworth, who claims immense support from local rank-and-file unionists, favours a four-day week or nine-day fortnight rather than an additional hour or so of work each day. This would enable workers to save on transport fares, recently increased in the state by up to 50 per cent.

He thinks the unions' demands are reasonable, considering that output and revenue earned per employee have increased five times since 1951.

Mr McMahon thinks otherwise. In his Melbourne speech

he stressed that shorter hours should not be discussed while wage increases were so far ahead of improved productivity.

He said: "A 35-hour week would cost between \$1,500 and \$2,000 million (\$700 to \$900 million) if more labour was employed to maintain production, and up to \$3,000 million (£1,400 million) if it were made up by overtime."

Strong claim

Mr Unsworth says that the power industry, with the nation's highest per capita production rate, has a particularly strong claim for a 35-hour week.

He points out that already workers handling containers for a major private firm are satisfactorily working the shorter hours. Their opposite numbers in the state-owned Australian national shipping line are doing the same on a de facto basis, in spite of Government moves to prevent this.

The Prime Minister claims that if the shorter working week is brought in, the strong could gain at the expense of the weak. Powerful unions and speculators would gain, and fixed-income earners, together with exporters in primary industries and smaller unions, would suffer.

"I believe the Australian is a person who prefers to work and not to loaf," said Mr McMahon. "But he should be encouraged to work for less money and the idea that he is out of step with his mates if he is not always up against the boss." — Reuter.

Widow loses 'Z' film suit

A civil court in Paris yesterday rejected a suit by Mrs Gregoire Lambrakis alleging that the film "Z" portraying the death of her Greek husband in 1963 was an invasion of her privacy. Mr Lambrakis, a Left-wing deputy, was murdered in Salonika as he returned to his hotel after addressing a public meeting.

Record pirates convicted

Three people were fined and placed on probation at Los Angeles yesterday on charges of pirating record albums by the Beatles, James Taylor, Dean Martin, and Frank Sinatra.

The judge told the defendants, Donald Koven, his wife Ruth, and her son by a former marriage, Donald Goldstein, that the sentences were light because the offences had occurred under a new law.

UPI.

PERSONAL

THE CHARGE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS in the Personal Column is 50p per line (minimum two lines). Yearly copy sent post free by 5.30 p.m. two days before the insertion date required. Box number charge 50p.

EVERYTHING FREE — S.P.C.S. TO CAROLYN — with best wishes on your birthday — love Michael.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements submitted by the name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to the Guardian, 2, Bedford Way, London WC1N 3AU. Telephone 01-637 7011 or Manchester 01-637 7011. Engagements and marriage announcements must be accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

50.50 per line

BIRTHS — On June 29, 1971, at St. Mary's, London, a daughter, Alice, to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith.

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Common claim to seas proposed

From JOHN CUNNINGHAM: Valletta, June 30

Concern over the continuing exploitation of the sea by commercial fishing and industrial pollution has brought together an international group of ecologists, lawyers, and politicians to examine proposals for an international sea-bed treaty to ensure that the ocean's natural resources are not irrevocably damaged by greed.

The gathering is the second to be organised with the title *Pacific in Maltese* in Malta by the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions, a private United States research institute in Santa Barbara, California.

The conference, which has Mrs Elizabeth Forgan, daughter of Thomas Mann, as its secretary, is trying to formalise a common claim to the seas, whose potential is threatened by present rights extended beyond territorial waters.

A start has been made on an outer space treaty. Presently, the United Nations General Assembly, and the individual proposals of several Governments. A study project has already started work on terms of an international treaty, including some fundamental dos and don'ts.

In trying to fathom the claims made on the ocean the conference is taking into account a declaration of principles governing the seabed adopted last year by the UN General Assembly, and the individual proposals of several Governments. A study project has already started work on terms of an international treaty, including some fundamental dos and don'ts.

These fundamentals state

that any law must be based on the ecology of the ocean and provide a forum for rational dialogue between users of hydro space. At the same time a seabed treaty should not institutionalise the recognition of any Big Four, Five, or Six, nor should it cement the division between developed and developing countries. Banned, too, would be any system of weighted voting, among its nation-signatories as this would discriminate in favour of the major Powers.

There is a beautiful simplicity about this global concept of the seas: a determination not to allow the degradation and oppression which characterise the colonisation of the earth. Yet already there are problems. A major one, as Professor Bertrand de Jouvenel pointed out in a speech yesterday (

HOME NEWS

'Tension will grow' as coloured people move into suburbs

By JOHN WINDSOR

Racial discrimination has increased dangerously in working men's clubs, usually in the form of a crude colour bar, the Race Relations Board said in its annual report yesterday. Twenty-five cases had been disposed of, compared with eight in the previous year. Three test cases were awaiting court hearings.

The report also expects growing racial tension as coloured people become better established and move house to the suburbs from inner city areas. "We suspect that they will encounter substantial resistance based on fears for property values. The problem was likely to get worse before it got better."

The Race Relations Act could restrain neighbourhood pressure on house vendors, but could not prevent neighbours selling their houses out of panic. "The fear that the arrival of a coloured family affects property values is, of course, the classic case of the self-fulfilling prophecy. If neighbours believe it to be true and act on that belief, then they make it true because they sell in a hurry and inevitably at lower prices."

The report says that in some towns working men's clubs play a central part in social life, mainly in the Midlands and the North. "Once a man knows that the colour of his own skin makes him unacceptable in his white workmates' club, then his relations with them must be adversely affected, no matter how good they have hitherto been."

Colour bar
Mr John Lytle, the board's chief officer, drew attention to a comment published in the *Evening Standard* by Mr. Judge Nicklin, giving judgment in the board's favour in Birmingham County Court in April. "They (the defendants), and I am told all working men's clubs in Wolverhampton, operate a colour bar and do not accept coloured people as members, or allow such people to be admitted as guests or visitors to their premises."

Mr Lytle said: "Wolverhampton can't be unique. It must reflect a pattern which is wider than that town." The board was taking the Court of Appeal a decision by Judge Herbert three months ago, that genuine members' clubs were not within the scope of the Race Relations Act. The board had claimed that the East Ham South Conservative Club was guilty of unlawful discrimination by refusing membership to an Indian because of his colour. Two other working men's clubs, the Woodhouse Recreation and Social Institute, Leeds, and the Dockers' Labour Club, Preston—were to be prosecuted by the board for allegedly refusing to admit coloured people belonging to other associated clubs.

Mr B. Holmes, general secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, said that his union would defend the two clubs. "I find it hard to understand why the board makes such a heavy reference to working men's clubs. It had 'no evidence at all' that any of the 4,000 clubs in the union practised racial discrimination. The number of complaints received by the board dropped by about a third last year—from 1,549 to 1,024. Mr Lytle agreed this was a significant decrease, even when allowing for the fact that complaints against the police (75 the previous year) had not been included because they were beyond the scope of the Act. Possibly the initial impetus has spent itself," he said, "and the number has levelled down. There are certainly less trivial cases."

Going by Red Book
Would young boys or girls be asked to commit various and varied forms of sexual experimentation described in the Little Red School Book? On the second day of the case at Southwark Magistrates' court, where Mr Richard Handyside, publisher of the book, faces two charges under the Obscene Publications Act, the case entered firmly on this question. The defence witnesses called yesterday by John Mortimer, C. remained close to their answers. Dr Anthony Ryle, health service adviser at Sussex university, said that his four children aged 11, 14, 17 and 19 had read the book. He believed it was nothing in it which would harm young people aged between 10 and 21. "I have never encountered a patient whose problems result from reading a book," he said.

Mrs Elaine Dunford, headmistress of the Central Foundation girls' school, Stepney, was questioned closely by Mr Michael Corkery, for the prosecution, about a passage on pornography in the book. The section suggested that the child "might get some good ideas" from reading pornography, he said. It also said: "You may find something interesting and which you have tried before."

Mrs Dunford replied that she did not think that this would have any effect on a girl. Attitudes formed by parents and school were strong and "remove the harm from pornography." Another head teacher, Mr E. Jarvis of the Samuel R. Cross, London, found the general attitude of the book healthy and wholesome. He said: "I found it remarkable that it is unemotional and detached in its approach to a very difficult subject." He could find "a good icebreaker" at his school when sex or sex education had to be dealt with. But he did agree it was conceivable that a boy or girl might act upon ideas contained in one section.

Central both to Mrs Dunford's evidence and that of the Rev. Paul Oestreicher, vicar of the church of the Ascension, Black-spool, London, was the evidence expressed by Mrs Dunford: "I don't genuinely believe that reading a book is going to induce a girl." Nor did she believe that girls should have to fuse the caresses of young men with the growth of a penis. They are maturing much earlier.

The hearing continues today.

OZ juror is discharged

A woman juror was discharged by the judge at the OZ obscenity trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday when he told her she was six months pregnant. Judge Argyle had adjourned the case three times because he waited for the woman to arrive.

She came at 3.30 p.m., 90 minutes late, and said she had been delayed after collecting her daughter, who had just had a baby from hospital. She told the judge she was also pregnant, and Judge Argyle said: "I don't want to penalise you in any way. Please don't think anyone is criticising you. It's not your fault."

The judge directed that the woman be paid for her jury service and discharged her. The case is to continue today with the remainder of the jury.

Man sold 'filth'

Peter Alfred Ruskin was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at York Assizes yesterday for having obscene books for publication for gain. He was also ordered to pay £200 towards the costs of the prosecution. The police had seized the books from shops formerly owned by Ruskin in Bradford and Leeds.

GOVERNANCE



Eyes front: a see-through black silk chiffon dress worn with beaded garters, seen yesterday at a display of work by students of the School of Fashion Design of the Royal College of Art, London. (Picture by Peter Johns)

Market goals knocked

By our Science Correspondent

A report by a committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development cuts right across the commercial aspirations of the Common Market.

Present economic and technology policies are over-simple, out of date, and no longer either adequate or appropriate, says "Science, Growth and Society—A New Perspective." It recommends radically new approaches which integrate economic, technological, scientific, and social policies, and which take into account the realities of resource problems and the disadvantages of present technologies.

It is to be presented at the OECD Science Ministerial meeting in Paris in October and states flatly that the simple expansionist policies of the 1960s must give way to policies improving the quality of life through reassessment of technological goals.

OECD membership embraces 23 countries, comprising the whole of Western Europe, and Britain, the US, Canada, Finland, Japan and Turkey. The committee, under the chairmanship of professor Henry Brooks of Harvard, and including Mr John B. Adams, Director-General of the New European Accelerator Project, and former Controller of the Ministry of Technology, refers back to an important OECD Ministerial statement of last year.

This said: "Growth is not an end in itself, but rather an instrument for creating better conditions of life. Increased attention must be given to the qualitative aspects." The report, reflecting the growing concern about technology-induced disharmony in society, says this statement has not received the attention it deserves.

"Faith in economic growth has been replaced by a feeling of unease," for by itself economic growth has been shown to be "insufficient to respond to the aspirations of mankind."

£246,827 win

Mr Eric Robinson, aged 48, landlord at the Plough Inn at Prestwich, Manchester, has won £246,827 on the football pools.

Dearer Mercedes
Mercedes-Benz cars will be dearer in Britain by between £75 and £845 from today. The increases reflect the upward trend in the value of the "floating" Deutschmark.

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Nostalgia 'no bar to EEC'

By our Political Correspondent

Mr Enoch Powell is likely to make British sovereignty the main plank in his platform against British entry into the EEC, said Mr Norman St John Stevas, Conservative MP for Chelmsford, yesterday.

He was speaking at a press conference at the Conservative Central Office to launch a pamphlet in favour of Britain's entry. "Sovereignty: Substance or Shadow," written by Sir Tufton Beamish (C. Lewes) and himself.

Mr St John Stevas said that if Mr Powell's arguments were not answered, great damage could be done to the Tory campaign "to bring the country over to a very much more positive view of the Common Market."

His own impression, Mr St John Stevas said, was that the mood of the country was not hostile to entry. If there were implacable hostility, the country could not be moved.

Sir Tufton said that 180 Tory MPs now supported the Conservative Group for Europe compared with 75 last autumn.

The authors conclude that joining the EEC means pooling "a small but significant part of our sovereignty with like-minded allies in pursuit of common, collective interests."

They add: "Nostalgia for past glories and fear of change cannot provide the basis of future greatness."

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Relief work muddle goes on

By our Political Staff

AN ORGANISATION aiming to get rid of the muddle, duplication, and waste in bringing help to the disaster areas of the world has been received with polite indifference from the major charities involved in disaster work.

At an inaugural meeting held in the Commons yesterday, the Disaster Relief Association offered money, facilities, and a secretariat to other charities. But only three of the charities came to the meeting. Others like Oxfam said they were too busy helping Pakistanis.

The association brought over Dr Jean Mayer, Professor of Nutrition at Harvard, for the meeting. He said: "The conditions of famine are depressingly similar from one area to another. The people out of office tend to exaggerate the crisis and impinge on the Government in power the worst possible motives. Equally, those dealing with the crisis say the situation isn't so bad and it is not out of control."

Medical personnel—because of their Western training—tended to concentrate their care on the very sick, while those going to die anyway, instead of helping the vast numbers who would respond to treatment.

The professional famine observer also knew that it was essential to make the Government in the disaster area control food prices. Otherwise, when fresh supplies came, merchants kept the food prices at their old scarcity level.

"It unduly prolongs things when there is no price control," said Dr Mayer, who was in Biafra at the end of the civil war.

The organisers of yesterday's meeting said they were not deterred by the fact that the Salvation Army, Help the Aged, and Kasur, a young people's relief charity, were the only three to come. The secretary, Major J. S. Lancaster, said they would call another meeting in three weeks to sound out again the charities' response. "If they say that our particular organisation isn't suitable, we will modify, or even dissolve."

Tanzanian is deported after 10-day wait

By PETER HARVEY

A battle to prevent the deportation of a Tanzanian man who wanted to spend a holiday with his family in Britain ended last night when he was put on a flight to Dar-es-Salaam.

Mr Atta Sadardin had been held in the Heathrow Airport-London detention centre since his arrival on June 18. The Home Office's refusal to permit Mr Sadardin to enter was condemned as "absolutely scandalous" last night by the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, who during the day fought to prevent the deportation.

The Home Office was acting without justification in detaining Mr Sadardin for so long and then throwing him out, said Mrs Mary Dines, secretary of the council. "He had no intention of settling here, and arrived with a return ticket, and a letter from his employer saying he was on two months' leave to visit his family. He had £232 in cash, more than enough to support him for two months here."

The Home Office said Mr Sadardin was refused entry on the orders of Lord Windlesham, Minister of State, because it was not satisfied he was a genuine visitor. He had been held for so long because "repeated representations at intervals on his behalf had required investigation."

The council said Mr Sadardin's wife and four children came to this country in 1968 before the Commonwealth Immigrants Act. "Like so many Asians in Africa, they found it very difficult to get proper schooling there for their children," said the council. "When their father arrived for a visit on June 18, he was refused permission to leave Heathrow and placed in detention."

Mrs Sadardin appealed to the Home Office. The council's lawyer, Mr David Davis, MP, took up the case and lodged an appeal with Lord Windlesham, which was rejected last night.

The council is also fighting the case of a Ugandan, Mr Girish Sovjani, who has been held in the Heathrow detention centre for 24 days. Mr Sovjani has a British passport and wanted to study in Britain. The council said: "He left Uganda earlier this year and went to the United States."

Orchestra 'in the red'
The National Youth Orchestra appeared to be 'in the red' on current operations by about £2,000, Lord Somers (Ind) a musician, told the Lords.

He said that current expenditure was £33,000 a year. Income was £13,000. When an Arts Council grant of £20,000 was taken into account this meant that the orchestra was £2,000 in debt. The Minister for the Arts, Lord Eccles, said the figures were about right but £2,000 was not a considerable sum. "There is charge might find ways and means of bridging this gap."

Overseas Mail—a Reminder

The costs of providing mail services have greatly increased all over the world and overseas postal authorities have found it necessary to put up certain of their charges to us for handling letters and parcels from the UK. Our own costs have also gone up.

Despite every effort to cover these rising costs by improving efficiency, we cannot, unfortunately, meet the whole of these increases. We have, therefore, no alternative but to increase postal rates for overseas mail from today.

The need for these increases was announced last year and the changes follow an international agreement affecting all countries. At the same time, Reply Paid Postcards have to be discontinued and alternative services will replace Sample Post and Phonopost.

To help you remember the new charges, which affect postal rates for all overseas surface letters and parcels and some air mail, more detailed information is given in two new leaflets: "Overseas Postal Charges" and "Postal Services to HM Forces Overseas". These leaflets and details of overseas parcels rates are available for you at any Post Office. Please ask for them.

Some examples of the increased rates are:

Foreign surface letters—5p for 1 oz (formerly 4p)

Commonwealth surface letters—3p for 1 oz (formerly 2p)

Surface postcards—3p (formerly 2p)

Air letter forms—5p (formerly 4p)



Christine Eade

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI (1836 7611). Com. July 29

SHOW BOAT

ALDWYCH (1836 7611). Com. July 29

OLD TIMES

AMASSAORS (101-236 1171). Ev. 8.00

THE MOUTHRAP

NINETEENTH CENTURY

APOLLO (1437 2663). Ev. 8.00

FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE

THE COUNTRY BOY

INGRID BERGMAN

JOSS ACKLAND

AND KENNETH WILLIAMS in

CAPTAIN JACKSON'S

CONVERSATION

Last 5 weeks. Must Close July 31

COCKPIT (NWS 260 7907). 7.30 p.m.

COMEDY (1836 7611). Ev. 8.00

COUNTRY BOY

CRITERION (1836 7611). Ev. 8.00

AFTER HAGGERTY

ORURY LANE (1836 7611). Ev. 8.00

THE GREAT WALTZ

OUBOUCH (1836 7611). Ev. 8.00

DIRTY SHOW IN TOWN

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PARLIAMENT

The debate on steel

Flourishing in a temperate climate

By Norman Shrapnel

Beyond admitting that they were "profound," Mr John Davies last night declined to enlarge on much on the implications of joining the Common Market on the British Steel Corporation and the National Coal Board.

He was closely questioned in the course of the Commons' steel debate about the memorandum described in the Guardian, and was told that it ought to have been made available to the House.

However, the Secretary for Trade and Industry insisted that these deep and detailed matters were all being closely studied.

Well, Mr Michael Foot

warned him, they had better deal with it in the forthcoming White Paper—pricing policy, investment, the lot. Was it going to mean that we should not be able to build a steel works where we wanted it, but only where the Community wanted it? If we wished to produce more tin plate at Ebbw Vale, for instance, could the Community say no? Such vital matters ought to be hammered out, Mr Foot seemed to think, before the champagne began to flow. None of this, however, was very fierce.

Mr Foot was in flashing form, but for once he was not using the edge of his sword on Mr Davies. Indeed, he

smote him on the shoulder with the flat of it, awarding him a kind of accolade. It was a curious debate. A lot of the potential heat had been taken out of it by Mr Davies' well-received statement earlier in the week about the future of the British Steel Corporation, and most of the way Mr Foot was being positively benign towards the Minister he astonished the House by describing as "just about the best of the bunch."

Could we believe our ears? True, this was really no more than a compliment, coming from Mr Foot than if he had selected the least deadly of the Borgias for his commendation. But Mr Davies looked

as overwhelmed as if he had been nominated the Most Captivating Politician of the Year, and his own performance benefited greatly from the more temperate climate. It was certainly new and rather agreeable to listen to a Davies speech without any resounding clangers without hisses of fury from Mr Foot, or showers of furious sparks from Labour backbenchers, or groans of anguish from his own side. He was even-voiced almost relaxed, unshaken by his notes. "Certainly," he said when people wanted to put in a word.

He sounded a little plucked that his new men on the board had been called

"watchdogs." The zoological approach is over. Dogs, like ducks, are out; he prefers a "valuable components." One or twice there were ominous growls as when Mr Davies mildly suggested that the future of steel ought not to be regarded with "political doctrinaire views." But even that, they realised, could be both ways. It could be repeated as much as accusation.

He ended on a quaint and frustrating note, turning his gaze to the broader horizon of the coming decades, and then like a man who has his field-glasses at hand abruptly sitting down. We shall no doubt be hearing more about the future when happens.

Davies admits threat to steel prices

If Britain joined the Common Market the present pricing policy of the British Steel Corporation would have to be altered, Mr John Davies said last night.

Mr Davies said that would be the limit of changes liable to take place as a result of the Common Market.

Mr John Morris (Lab, Abernethy) asked him to confirm that if we had been in the Common Market he would not have been able, two months ago, to prevent part of the BSC's proposed price increases.

Mr Davies: "That is perfectly correct. I would not have been in that position. But the BSC's position would also be different and one would not necessarily be dealing with a 14 per cent proposal."

Mr James Callaghan (Lab, Cardiff) said: "When you said this was the limit of changes we were referring only to prices. Earlier, in opening the debate, the Minister said that the industry had shown some very major problems as far as the short-term financial performance of the British Steel Corporation was concerned."

Two main factors had contributed to the corporation's change in fortune. One was a slackening of the market, giving rise to forecasts for this

year's operations which were not as satisfactory as had been hoped, and the second was costs.

This level of loss is unlikely to be materially offset this year, either by substantial cost reductions or by price increases at a level that would be compatible with competitive price levels abroad and the fortunes of British industry generally," he said.

Cost reductions, looking into the future, certainly will be most effectively dealt with through a progressive bringing into play of more modern plant and this implies a very high level of investment compared with the generation which has been the under-invested in the steel industry."

Mr Davies referred to his statement on Monday and said he had agreed with the corporation that the figures of £100 millions of loss after depreciation and £300 millions of extra borrowing capacity in this financial year, would be the limit of the corporation's losses in the steel industry.

"This is certainly not to try and add to the interventionary capacity of the Government in the corporation's affairs—it is a simplification of the reporting system which will prove as useful to us as it will to them," he said.

The point of the review had been to "set guidelines from which the BSC can work in order to rationalise and improve the structure of the industry. The corporation would examine with the private interest in the steel industry how to set up one or two joint ventures in billet making."

"They will also consult with private industry to make sure what other steps can be taken to try and make certain there is no competition in the steel field of high-grade billets," he added.

"The intention has been of

achieving a structure in the industry which will stand the test of time, which is an industrially sensible structure, and which will give the corporation and the industry at large the opportunity of progressing without feeling it is constrained from doing so in an effective way."

Mr Michael Foot (Lab, Ebbw Vale), Opposition spokesman on Fuel and Power, said he might have seemed a little churlish in his comments on Monday on Mr

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (C, Forest) said there were 10 overseas works with an annual production of seven million tons, and by 1980 there would be another 15 such plants in this country, we had nothing to go forward, but the

BOOKS OF THE DAY

Labour and/or Socialism

by RAYMOND WILLIAMS

THE CRISIS OF BRITISH SOCIALISM, by Ken Coates (Spokesman Books, £3.50).

IMPOSSIBLE situations last. Or so it seems, at the pace of an ordinary life. When I now read discussions of British socialism and its problematical relation to the Labour Party I have to look around for other real evidence to persuade me that time has passed. Is this some summer day perhaps in the early sixties, with an intolerable Tory Government, a growing resistance, and the beginning of a belief that the next Labour Government might make some decisive difference? To read Ken Coates's account of the actuality of Labour in the sixties is to feel again all that long bitterness: not only the wasted but the destructive years. In 1971 he ends by saying:

There is still some time in which to save the Labour Party from the shame of its recent past. But not much. If this were only a stage in an abstract argument one could respond incredulously: again? But of course it is a real argument, about actual social issues and forces.

Critical test case

Ken Coates's book is important, not only for the record but as a test case. For he is a very able and tireless Socialist organiser. I can think of no left-wing member of the sixties in which he was not active, and he has some substantial achievements to his credit, over an unusually wide range: from the movement for workers' control, of which he is one of the leading spokesmen and organisers, through his research on poverty, to his opposition to the American war

in Vietnam and his other work for the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

The range is reflected in these collected articles, but there is also something else, that as well as working and organising in the independent Left he fought all these issues through in the Labour Party. In 1965 he was expelled and fought a successful four-year campaign for reinstatement. It is a test case both ways: whether the modern Labour Party has any real room for a man who is so centrally in the best tradition of British socialism; and whether such a man is justified in going on believing that the Labour Party can be changed into an authentic Socialist agency.

Some people say that the Left who criticised the last Labour Government now have a chance to grow up, as they see what a Tory Government is like. And in opposition it is true there grows around the Labour Party some understandable hope. At such a moment, what should a Socialist writer say? What Coates says is that the Labour Party must be changed: that it must end its hands and proscriptions, to include a wider range of Socialist thought; that it must become more democratic internally, so that it is a popular rather than a merely electoral movement. He sees some hope that this may happen through the continuing leftward trend in the unions. He is prepared, it seems, to be proved wrong, but he has a realistic estimate of the magnitude of any alternative course. He is bitter about what he sees as the fantasies of the revolutionary intellectual Left. His question is not whether they have made a correct historical analysis but whether they show any signs of being able to embody it in social forces capable, in their turn, of successfully carrying it through.

I see this rather differently. I think the ideology and organisation of the Labour Party are a practical consequence of the system within which it has partly chosen and partly been forced to work: not only the system of capitalist democracy but also the system of representative democracy. Having grown up, as Coates did, inside the Labour movement, I came to this conclusion reluctantly, and I have no more sympathy than he for people who simply cut this knot in their heads and do not share the sense of crisis which this is bound to be for most British working people. But the conclusion, however reluctant, is there. I think these are the years of danger, as an electoral group succeeds all too easily in attracting and absorbing the widespread and inevitable popular opposition to the system which, ironically, they were only recently administering. I think that while that group is there, the weakness of other Socialist groupings is a consequence, not a warning. I think that the paper changes predictable in the next few years, up to and including a radical manifesto for the next election, will have no more real social substance than the paper talk of revolution.

Paper solutions

Ken Coates, we can be sure, will not settle for paper solutions. That is why in the next year or two this will be a test case, and there could be no better man to fight it. If I believe, more sharply than he does, that this is dead ground, I am prepared to be proved wrong. But the cycle of the sixties must in any case not be repeated: the time is too short, the perspectives changing so rapidly, the dangers and opportunities so real and so close.

"WHAT we want is a new mythology," one of Nicholas Mosley's characters says. "Of time, spatially. So that we can move backwards and forwards with control." Some of our novelists, Mr Mosley among them, have achieved this. Conductors of a new notation, they subject us to a kind of endless moment: they have beaten time, broken narrative's neck. They pay a price for this, but also gain a fresh kind of creative energy.

Natalie Natalia presents both sides of the balance-sheet in a big way. I found it exasperatingly portentous, full of bothersome mannerisms (why does nobody ever respond directly to anything said to them?) and with spiritual/seasonal leanings that must fill many a reader with profound distaste. But, with all this, it commands attention, makes urgent signals, seems endlessly to be clearing its throat in preparation for saying something truly revealing about life.

At the centre is a moral refuge from conventional H. of C. politics who identifies himself with African freedom fighters and whose mistress, a kind of witch-goddess, is plainly the key figure. If I could ever be the word, you have to make what you can of Mr Mosley's language. ("Her head was a dark explosion. Her body was in different layers like demonstrations of history.")

Dare one call his characters cardboard? No? Very well then. They are emblematic figures in stained glass, with stormy beating against them. But still, I'd say, pretty flat. Their realism, or lack of it, is not the point. They are acute symbols of a certain unmodish idea that life has meaning, that there are identifiable signs along the road if we can, and dare, read them.

Shena Mackay also stops the

Playing for Time

NEW FICTION reviewed by NORMAN SHRAPNEL

NATALIE NATALIA, by Nicholas Mosley (Hodder and Stoughton, £2.25).

AN ADVENT CALENDAR, by Shena Mackay (Cape, £1.50).

THE TOWER AND THE RISING TIDE, by Caroline Glynn (Collins, £1.30).

TEAGARDEN'S GANG, by Charles Haldeman (Cape, £2.50).

CAMP COMMANDER, by Stuart Launder (Longman, £1.75).

A SHORT WALK IN WILLIAMS PARK, by C. H. B. Kitchin (Chatto and Windus, £1.50).



Nicholas Mosley

clock with An Advent Calendar, a novel that strikes me as both brilliant and moving. It is given another highly mannered writer, but you don't notice it so much. (For one thing she entirely eliminates linking paragraphs, thus achieving her timeless effect, her air of a permanent and slightly demented test-tube.) And nobody can say her characters lack realism. There is a problem schoolgirl, searfully named Joy. I shall forget for many a long novel. An urban trauma haunts the book, and even the touch of cannibalism (nothing excessive—only a finger carelessly mislaid in a mincing machine) carries the kind of slightly distant conviction Miss Mackay goes in for.

In The Tower and the Rising Tide, Caroline Glynn employs a more incantatory style, and an equally sophisticated use of the time-machine, in a novel of affirmation cele-

brating "the beauty and the strangeness of everything, and the givenness of it." What is given can—must—also get lost: this is really a prose "Intimations of Immortality," a story of fall, of decline from original virtue, of vision dimmed and distorted, of bent wings making a bent path. The lady driver, and we all know how good they are.

Wheo hard-driving Charles Haldeman, by contrast, gets his hands on that time-machine he throws it round every head in sight at break-neck speed. Teagarden's Gang is satire, social sermon, picaresque episode-story rolled into one. Its jokes are as subtle as punches in the ribs. Also it has Message with the highest capital in stock. It could be just a nice send-up of the virtues of uninhibited private enterprise, but is not content to settle for that. Its hero begins as an innocent

abroad, achieving the corruptions of wealth and power without intent, and ends as the top cowboy in the goody camp, a sort of gangster for God. The novel has any amount of flow and vigour and an excess of confidence.

Camp Commander is about a highly inactive RAF detachment on active service, and at first sight it looks like the sort of well remembered realism in which flight-sergeants defend the CO's dignity with poetical remarks like this: "The next chairman as refers to the old haidard as Nodder is on a charge. Right?" There is more to it than that. Stuart Launder takes the unusual line of making the narrator a snob and a dislikable r a n k e r who despises the wartime officers for their suburban origins, sneers at queers, and selects as his special target the chubby, vulnerable CO who turns out to be a man of real, if absurd, dignity and charm. An impressive novel, weakened though not spoiled by some intrusive author-comment.

One intriguing thing about A Short Walk in Williams Park, found among the late C. H. B. Kitchin's papers, is the chance it offers for literary games like trying to guess when he wrote it (A bus ride across London cost eight pence; the death penalty still existed, but what dates it most of all is such a statement as this: "We have outgrown the grosser forms of religious persecution, but sexual persecution is almost as ferocious as it was in the Middle Ages.") An elderly man acts as a go-between in the complicated affairs of a woman and her lover, casually encountered in a park. Short, firmly written, agreeably unpretentious.

Turbulent priest

by NORMAN LEWIS

THE REBEL PRIEST, by Wim Hornman (Collins, £2).

THIS is a book about a big subject—no less than the growing revolutionary movement among the young priests of Latin America, who are now seen as the vanguard of a new era, to detach the continent from Rome.

The protagonist of the novel is Antonio Valcoco, a hardly fictionalised version of Camilo Torres, the Colombian priest and university lecturer who proclaimed that Christianity was compatible with Marxism, was driven from the Church to become a guerrilla fighter, and was killed in action in February, 1966.

Wim Hornman spent some time in Colombia and was able to speak to many persons who knew Torres in the flesh. Some of the dialogue he puts into the mouth of Valcoco is taken unchanged from Torres's recorded statements, and much of the book seems to have been based on real-life episodes. The dramatic impact of the work as a novel is in no way impaired by this close parallelism between fiction and reality. For many readers it will be the reverse since its credibility is enhanced by its framework of hard and verifiable fact.

Hornman's minor characters are the human furniture of such places as politicians with secret accounts in American banks, princes of a Church which has made its purpose the disarming of those who attack the rich, police chiefs, torturers, CIA advisers ready with helicopter and napalm guerrilla tactics, and a US ambassador who runs the show from behind the scenes. There is a semblance of a love story in which Esther, the daughter of an American oil magnate, is drawn from the bed of an English journalist into the spiritual orbit of Valcoco, but the affair is hardly central to the narrative.

What really captures the interest and makes this book so hard to put down is its ringside view of the beginning of one of the inevitable wars of Latin America, where US capital has trebled its investment in a single decade, while the whole continent has slipped into increasing impoverishment. Addicts of the novel of action will find her descriptions of guerrilla actions comparable to those in "For Whom The Bell Tolls," but the book is also recommended to the general reader for its authentic and unforgettable account of the revolutionary struggle in its Latin-American background.

Africa in the sixties

by THOMAS HODGKIN

AFRICA IN ECLIPSE, by Leonard Barnes (Collins, £3).

WHICH WAY AFRICA?, by Basil Davidson (Penguin, 40p).

"spare-part elites" (meaning the local bureaucratic-party military bourgeoisie—I am not sure why he uses this rather odd term). In opposition to these elites the only serious force is that of the peasants, who are only their revolutions (attempted unsuccessfully in Congo-Kinshasa, Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau) can bring about the necessary restructuring of society and true decolonisation—though Tanzania seems to be regarded as offering a partial alternative way forward, and Julius Nyerere is given a special place in a romantic eulogy.

Of course, there is much to be strident about. Leonard Barnes's starting-point, and central question, is: "What has gone wrong in black Africa?"—more particularly, what have been the causes of the failures and setbacks, the counter-revolutions, civil wars and miseries of what he calls "the first development decade," 1960-70? His simple answer to this very large and difficult question is given in what have become familiar phrases, though stated in his own peculiar language. He sees all Africa, he says, "as under the general management and control of NATO Powers, increasingly modified by Soviet influence in certain regions." Under this general NATO umbrella what Mr Barnes calls "local self-politics" are farmed out to various more or less politically reliable feudatories—the ASPRO (Afrique du Sud-Portugaise/Rhodesie) lot, the Francophone lot, the Washington-Kinshasa lot, and so on. A rather obscure and doubtfully reliable lot (whom Barnes seems particularly to dislike) called "the Arab-Moslem interest."

Nominally independent African states are in general "kleptocracies" (meaning "government of thieves, by thieves, for thieves"), run by

cannibalism, and one is back on the veranda, listening to the boom of the Resident at the end of his last tour. "When you have been on the coast as long as I have, my boy."

As regards historical weaknesses, two examples will serve. The course of a quite long digression about the Federal Republic of Cameroon, which he seems to regard as one of the less wicked kleptocracies, Mr Barnes makes no reference to the part played in its history by the Union des Populations Camerounaises, neither the prolonged popular rebellion, partly under UPC leadership, whose suppression was a precondition of the existence of the modern state. And he refers to Joseph Garang, the present Minister for Southern Affairs in the Sudan, that very serious and able Marxist who has thought more, written better and worked harder than anyone I know on those very revolutionary problems which Leonard Barnes rightly thinks so important as "a hand-picked but hardly representative Southerner."

Basil Davidson is a more reliable guide. He is discussing problems that are very similar to those discussed by Leonard Barnes, and his overall conceptual scheme is not widely different, though less doctrinaire and oversimplified. But his great virtue is that his treatment of recent African politics is grounded in a good understanding of African history, and that he is concerned with the part which the African masses have played in the making of their own history, not only in revolutionary situations but generally.

"The familiar belief that there is no such thing in Africa as public opinion—African public opinion—another myth of the period now drawing to a close." He has brought this book, first published in 1964, up to date in a workmanlike way. If his judgments on recent major historical events, such as the Nigerian civil war, seem sometimes muted or cautious, this is understandable and forgivable.

FOR those of us who learned to detest imperialism in the 1930's Leonard Barnes had the same kind of importance as Basil Davidson has had for the generations of the 1950's and 1960's. He was a radical critic whose criticisms were grounded in reality, those judgements one felt one could trust. His writings of that period—"Caliban in Africa," "The Duty of Empire," "Empire or Democracy?"—and the later "Soviet Light on the Colonies," which made the young think and the Fabians cross, historically important works all of them, seem surprisingly little known nowadays. Now, after a twenty-year interval, he has returned to African themes—but, regretfully, without his old sureness of touch. The voice that was once gentle and compelling is now strident and confused.

Of course, there is much to be strident about. Leonard Barnes's starting-point, and central question, is: "What has gone wrong in black Africa?"—more particularly, what have been the causes of the failures and setbacks, the counter-revolutions, civil wars and miseries of what he calls "the first development decade," 1960-70? His simple answer to this very large and difficult question is given in what have become familiar phrases, though stated in his own peculiar language. He sees all Africa, he says, "as under the general management and control of NATO Powers, increasingly modified by Soviet influence in certain regions." Under this general NATO umbrella what Mr Barnes calls "local self-politics" are farmed out to various more or less politically reliable feudatories—the ASPRO (Afrique du Sud-Portugaise/Rhodesie) lot, the Francophone lot, the Washington-Kinshasa lot, and so on. A rather obscure and doubtfully reliable lot (whom Barnes seems particularly to dislike) called "the Arab-Moslem interest."

Nominally independent African states are in general "kleptocracies" (meaning "government of thieves, by thieves, for thieves"), run by

remarkable story, uninhibited in style and content (respect goes to "London Magazine" for having the courage to publish it). Being on the road today in America, at least, is no picnic, no pastoral idyll, no refuge for the scholar gypsy—at best it's an urban nirvana.

Michael Kennedy's latest Manchester Chronicle will naturally fascinate anyone who has had anything to do with the RCMC. It will interest others—not only educationists and musicians but also students of the British way of life: the history of the college is a classic case of muddling through to greatness. Housed in buildings which were inadequate in 1883, the college has devoured its servants like some minotaur, which has become increasingly cramped and irritable during the last 10 years. It is time the new Northern College took its place.

Mr Kennedy does full justice to the human sacrifice involved in the RCMC history, and pays tribute where it is due. There are some controversial subjects which might well have been developed, but an official history has its limits. Within these funereal limits he has written with characteristic intelligence and humanity.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC, by Michael Kennedy (Manchester UP, £2.40).

THE RCMC Gerald Larner

Man, men & nature

TREVOR LING

PSYCHOTHERAPY, EAST AND WEST, by Alan Watts (Cape, £1.50).

ONE view of humanity is that it consists of an indefinite number of Robinson Crusoes, a multitude of isolated, individual egos. The other, contrary view is that man is only properly understood as part of a material and psychological continuum which is the entire world. Neither of these views is particularly modern. In India, in the sixth century BC Buddhism rejected the idea that the individual Buddha declared that this idea of the so-called individual was a fiction, and one which was responsible for most of the ills which afflict humanity. Other systems of thought in Asia which reject the notion of a multitude of individual egos are Vedanta and Taoism.

Alan Watts is one of a growing number of Western writers who question whether Buddhism, Vedanta, and Taoism can properly be called "religions." What he is to be asked "What is the therapy?" and the answer given here is that it must be identified elsewhere than at the individual level. His book is valuable, among other ways, in that it urges the importance of comparative cultural studies. The rise of industrial urbanism in the West has led to an increasing emphasis on man as the unique individual. Where this is the case, Watts argues, "where social institutions are designed more and more to foster the unique person, we are not only in great danger of overpopulation but we are also betting and concentrating upon man in his most vulnerable and impermanent form."

Watts argues from this that psychotherapy needs to be seen in its social and cultural context, just as the Eastern psychotherapies were closely related to theirs: "the society of men with men and the larger ecological society of

man with nature is the field, and it is in terms of this whole field that disturbed individuals must be dealt with, just as they are in the Asian systems."

This is a provocative book in many ways. Some of its suggestions are intriguing. It is magnificent in its broad sweep and yet careful of the niceties of logic. It provides a useful account of recent developments in scientific thought, and although specialists, whether orientalists, social scientists, biologists, or psychologists, may wish to challenge points of detail they are all to some extent in Watts's debt for the stimulating discussion on areas of common interest between them which he has opened.

For some readers, moreover, imprisoned in the dead-end of individualism in its modern Western form the reading of this book could itself be a kind of psychotherapy.

paperbacks

THREE earlier novels by Nicholas Mosley—Accident, Assassins, and Impossible Object—from Penguin (30p each). Also recommended: Edward Wilson, This Right Sort of (Panther, 30p) and John Fowles, The French Lieutenant's Woman (Panther, 40p).

PAST POSITIVE: London's Social History Recorded in Photographs, by Gordon Winter (Chatto, £2).

THIS is not just a collection of postcard views, there is a wealth of succinct comment in the photographs and their captions. Just as pre-Raphaelites tended to gild rather grossly lily, technical shortcomings of the Victorian camera, tinged a scene with Dickensian gloom whether it merited it or not. Nevertheless Gordon Winter faithfully captures a period mood.

Much has changed: there is an illustration of Hunt's Boat Works, Lambeth, the small, the small of the Palace of Westminster just across the river, and it is swiftly closed. A happier illustration shows the Wandia, tributary of the Thames. If the fastidious noses in Parliament had turned up for their constituents it might still be an attractive river—rather than a stinking midden.

Most remarkable are things that remain stubbornly the same: a fin-de-siècle photograph of a hospital ward shows that the punishment for illness hasn't changed much. TIMOTHY BROWN.



A London sign-writer of the 1870

Northern Passages

J. R. L. Anderson

THE EUROPEAN DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, by Samuel Eliot Morison (Oxford, £6).

to write "finis" to this noble task.

Admiral Morison is personally most interested in the documented voyages that make Cabot, Cartier, Frobenius, Davis and their peers into "real" historical figures and their expeditions into the stuff of "proper" history. He deals only sketchily with the Vikings and the Vinland settlements of the eleventh century, and the sketch of this early period is a little out of date. But this does not detract from the clarity and magnificent scholarship of the main body

of his work. He is particularly good on those practical aspects of exploration which too often tend to be ignored: the design and construction of ships, their sailing qualities, and the living conditions of their seamen. His chapters on French seamanship in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries offer much that will be new to the general reader, and even to the specialist student not directly concerned with the maritime history of Normandy and Brittany from the late medieval period onwards. French fishermen did much to open the North Atlantic, and French seamanship played a great part in mapping the coasts of the eastern seaboard of North America.

Apart from the very early period of European discovery before the eleventh century (with which he scarcely deals), Morison on the discovery of America is unlikely to be bettered.

On the road

by CAROL DIX

DROMENGRO; MAN OF THE ROAD, by Sven Berlin (Collins, £2.00).

FOR LOVE OF RAY, by Bonnie Bremser (London Magazine Editions, £1.80).

TWO books of the road. But very different roads. We must all have been nomads once; now travelling people are rare, eccentric, distrusted, and feared. The council house, Sven Berlin in Dromengro, has seen the effective extermination of the gypsy in Britain. This "man of the road" is a painter and sculptor, a member of the St Ives group of artists, and friend of John, Vaughan Williams, and others through his artistic and intellectual contacts. His experiences of travelling, transcending the mind and the cold into a belated pattern of lyrical mysticism. He writes of his years searching for the gypsies as a nostalgic lament for the passing of this green and pleasant land. You could feel he was writing about a pre-1914 world yet it is set in the fifties.

ten life was life and death death. It won't quite send you out to your horse and cart, but it does remind you that "the true freedom of man is freedom." Sven Berlin mourns the passing of Borrows Lavengro, but admiration for this outlook has to be tempered by reading Bonnie Bremser's more starkly confessional account of life on the road. For Love of Ray, set only a decade later, The books are well apart.

Ray Bremser is a not very well known (at least over here), beat poet. Life for them is one of anarchic-mysticism, pot-high and screwing the State. Beat poets aren't known for their commercial successes and pot costs money, even in Mexico. Bonnie Bremser's story is a strange, intense and very moving love story—of her "busting" (prostitution) in Mexico, to keep herself, husband, and daughter alive. It's no martyrish, moral tale. Her busting began with a hatred for the men (but a love of the act) and ends with a complex of emotions involving the sheer complete involvement in the art of giving pleasure.

The book chronicles their time in Mexico, Very Cruz, and Mexico City (Mexico City). It covers Ray's imprisonment in Texas, again for possession of drugs. It is not a story to fill you with humble respect—the money she earns is only occasionally spent on food, they had to sign away their daughter because they cannot look after her. But it's a

remarkable story, uninhibited in style and content (respect goes to "London Magazine" for having the courage to publish it). Being on the road today in America, at least, is no picnic, no pastoral idyll, no refuge for the scholar gypsy—at best it's an urban nirvana.

RMCM

Gerald Larner

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MICHAEL Kennedy's latest Manchester Chronicle will naturally fascinate anyone who has had anything to do with the RCMC. It will interest others—not only educationists and musicians but also students of the British way of life: the history of the college is a classic case of muddling through to greatness. Housed in buildings which were inadequate in 1883, the college has devoured its servants like some minotaur, which has become increasingly cramped and irritable during the last 10 years. It is time the new Northern College took its place.

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COLLINS

review

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

High-rise-flats

THAMES TELEVISION (though its logo or brand sign might lead you to think it was moored in the middle of the river with a lovely view of St Pauls) is, in fact, situated in a Force nine gale in the Euston Road. So powerful is the draught that it is possible to lean forward at an angle of 45 degrees without falling flat on your face. This is because the area has been redevelped and rebuilt in a manner which is, of course, a credit to modern architecture.

In places the pavement has been decorated with lots of little concrete pyramids (as beds of nails perhaps for fakirs who happen to be passing). There are two trees but planted well below ground level lest, no doubt, the gale should tear them up by the roots. And there was one small child in a rapidly inflating anorak who seemed likely to take off any minute like a small blue balloon.

As I latched towards Thames, I did wonder if anyone had ever, just for fun, tried to have a modern architect certified as demonstrably potty.

It turned out that the preview, which was the purpose of my trip to Thames, was a documentary on modern high-rise housing. "Where the Houses Used to Be" was a report on the Dodington Road Estate, great blocks of flats in Battersea.

Introducing it was a flat dweller called Amy Brown, the sort of woman whom if you saw her in a witness box you would believe implicitly against the evidence of a hundred experts. Solid but transparently sincere, Amy said of any more, I just think I am there temporarily... I don't know who designs them or they design them for. There must be reasons they build them this way. But if they had only consulted ordinary people.

The documentary consulted ordinary people, only the flat dwellers themselves, and the result was deeply disturbing. Even when they found a forthright champion of the flats like a magnificent 89-year-old woman "Battersea Victoria dwellings (the cleared slums) wasn't all honey. This is Buckingham Palace to me. I don't suppose the old Queen's so well off as we are." She did not deny the loneliness of the flats nor their odd psychological effects on the old and children and adolescents and women-at-home. "We tried to change the flat," said one resident, "but the flats changed us."

Ironically enough the documentary was followed by one of a Thames series called "Living Architects." And where, one wonders out of interest, do living architects live?

FESTIVAL HALL

Edward Greenfield

RPO/Zukerman

THERE IS STILL over three weeks to go before the Prom Season starts but already a Prom atmosphere seems to be descending on concerts even in the aseptic surroundings of the Royal Festival Hall. Is it the audience that makes a concert feel like a Prom? I wonder, encouraging the performers in a more positive way than usual? If so, the large and enthusiastic audience for the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's concert did very well indeed. There was an old fashioned Prom programme too, involving the three Bs—Bach, Beethoven and (as a recognition that times and taste change) Bartok.

Each in particular these days is a comparative rarity in the large concert halls. You get Brandenburg concertos by the half dozen at the Queen Elizabeth Hall but in an age when authenticity of scale is a primary consideration promoters think twice about having one in a full orchestral con-

cert. At the Proms, thank goodness, they have still persisted and I was glad to see the RPO following suit, using the Fifth Brandenburg as a curtain raiser with Philip Ledger on the harpsichord.

Another element of Prom flavour came in the choice of the remaining two soloists—a family team. Pinchas Zukerman, the violinist, was joined by his flautist wife Eugenia. Their collaboration (never heard before in this country) revealed a charming match, for Pinchas scaled down his big and vibrant tone not only to suit the demands of Baroque but of his wife's unusually sweet and delicate flute tone.

Zukerman went on from there to take the solo rôle in Bartok's violin Concerto No 2, and the evening's conductor, Lawrence Foster put in his first appearance. Then there was no question of Zukerman holding back in any way. This is a work unusually well suited to his special combination of warmth and fire, and with Foster drawing splendid playing from a reinvigorated RPO (how clever it was of them to make him their chief guest conductor?) it was a performance that made one marvel at Bartok's never ending lyricism—no easy achievement.

HOLLAND PARK

James Kennedy

Ballet school

IN PREVIOUS YEARS the Royal Ballet School has given its annual demonstration at a Covent Garden matinee before performing for a week or so at the (open air) Court Theatre in Holland Park: a good arrangement because it meant that the year's crop could first be seen in conditions right for judging talent and then got a bit of rough and ready experience in putting on a daily show. This year, however, there was no room in the Opera House's programme; so Holland Park is all that is available.

An open-air theatre, especially when rain joins in the proceedings, is not an ideal place of judgment for ballet's young hothouse plants. With one exception it really was impossible to tell how these adolescents compared with those who, in the tough but appropriate setting of the Covent Garden matinee of other years have testified to the Royal Ballet's training and have shown much professional promise. There seemed, this time, to be a dearth of male classicists—a rather usual deficiency alas, in the record of British ballet—and the girls, as pretty as ever, seem to show fair level of technical proficiency. It was hard to be sure except for Belinda Corken from Rhodesia. She danced an extract from "The Sleeping Beauty," and even under the handicap of an incipient torrent of rain her talent was unceasing.

MANCHESTER

Robert Armstrong

Brecht's Baal

WHO IS Bertolt Brecht's "Baal"? Well, he is poet, lover, drunkard, homosexual, con-man, nihilist, despot, iconoclast, and, finally, murderer. He is perhaps Everyman or the embodiment of pure evil or even merely a petty sentimental self-pitying romantic. Certainly he exists entirely on the razor edge of emotion, knowing only ecstasy, terror, and despair. He is the tragic clown, who, as he himself says, wants "to be an elephant in a circus and piss when everything is just right." You can go on asking, probing, defining. The fact remains that the hero of Brecht's rarely performed first play—a poetic drama tautly strung together in a succession of short exciting scenes—proves to be one of the most original creations in the modern theatre.

A rare synthesis of actor and character in this production at the University Theatre, Manchester, conjures up a thrilling and vital performance of the title rôle from Charles Wegner. Dressed in a baggy crumpled suit and tattered shirt, looking filthy, boozy and repulsive, and leering, drooling, and ranting Brecht's image-laden lines, Mr Wegner yet managed to elicit from us more sympathy and enthusiasm for Baal than one would have thought possible. This was a sprawling, vulgar, physical interpretation designed to restore one's faith in the bite and tension of living theatre.

Always on Sundays new films reviewed by Derek Malcolm



Glenda Jackson in Schlesinger's "Sunday, Bloody Sunday"

SUNDAY, BLOODY SUNDAY (Leicester Square Theatre) is about love, compromise and making do. That, at least, is what its director, John Schlesinger, says, and one is not disposed to argue with him. It is one of his very best films, superior in a sense to "Midnight Cowboy" since it hasn't that super show-biz sheen about it which seemed curiously at odds with Schlesinger's extremely personal style. It is simply an examination, within an immaculately observed middle-class setting, of a love triangle that happens to involve a homosexual as well as heterosexual relationship.

That should suffice, given the talents of the director himself, Penelope Gilliatt as writer and Peter Finch, Glenda Jackson and Murray Head as protagonists. Yet the film never does the obvious thing, which was surely to find out how such ambivalent relationships work on the minds of the participants or, for that matter, how bisexuality works. Instead, as Thomas Wiseman has already pointed out, it scarcely touches or even admits the problem on these terms. Schlesinger has deliberately allowed the young man, who is having an affair both with a divorcee and a bachelor doctor, to become a catalyst between the two rather than a substantial character in his own right.

Thus, we are not concerned about him at all, but simply looking at two people in love with an object, knowing that they are making do, dreading the moment he will reject them both quite easily, which is what he does. And the question the film asks, and tries to answer with a "yes" is: Are there times when anything is better than nothing? "You keep throwing in your hand because you haven't got the whole thing," somebody says. "There is no whole thing. You have to make things work."

I do not think the film is moving as it might have been had the young man been as positively drawn as the two women in the way he has been forced to see the situation as much through his eyes as theirs. And, make no mistake, Schlesinger means to move in a way Rohmer, in "Claire's Knee," never intends. He is out to involve rather than merely to fascinate, to force one to care. With a vacuum at its centre, finally one doesn't

It is still, however, a most impressive achievement, superbly edited by its maker into a whole that is almost as satisfactory as its parts. Finch, in particular, gives a richer performance than he has done for years as the doctor, and I doubt very much whether Glenda Jackson has given so complete a portrait in a lower key before. They are aided by the way Schlesinger allows them elbow room and by the detail he and Miss Gilliatt have provided for the ancillary characters whom they rub against.

Seldom if ever has this particular segment of London life been so well probed and illuminated on film. It is a vision of a world beset by its own pressure-leaden privilege, one in which the pursuit of emotional and material happiness is constantly at odds. This vision appears to me the strongest thing in the film, and that is why it seems to say more quietly than it does when it shouts. Not to be missed.

Summer of '42 (Warner West End) is one of those rare films you can't help liking simply for its aspirations which are so honest and open-minded. One has felt this before about the films of Robert Mulligan, who goes quietly along a middle path that suits him no matter what the current fashions decree. He has here set out to recreate a wartime adolescence spent on an island off New England—a summer during which two boys learn how difficult but how gorgeous the first steps into manhood can be.

One of the boys, beautifully played by Gary Grimes, falls chastely in love with the young wife of a serviceman and finally sleeps with her on the day she learns her husband has been killed. This tricky scene is most sensitively done, slow-paced and in silence as the focal point of a movie that has previously displayed a frankness about youthful tumblings that could have seemed deliberately geared to salability had it not been made with such evident care and affection.

You could, I suppose, call it a deeply romantic film full of a specifically American yearning for the essential purity of pubescence. You could also view it more simply as an ingratiating comedy about latent sexuality. Either way you can't deny its charm and sheer professionalism, even if the pace is

slack at times. It is an excellent appetiser for this sometimes under-estimated director's forthcoming season at the National Film Theatre which starts on Sunday with a John Player lecture. With the striking Jennifer O'Neal as the young wife and Jerry Houser as her admirer's lecherous companion.

Jules Feiffer's Little Murders (Cinecenta) was never a very satisfactory whole, in spite of its frequently delicious parts, and Alan Arkin's first film as director regrettably goes on the same journey through flip but amusing satire to over-serious parody. It presents us with an America so hooked on violence that it has become both personal and impersonal, gobbling up friend, foe and stranger alike.

Into this world gone mad strays a young man (Elliott Gould) who deals with what is going on around him by being what he calls an "apathist." He is almost cured by falling for a girl (Marcia Rodd) who says things like "I love the man I want to mould you into," and who almost succeeds in animating his reactionless state. While this romance is progressing, the film is often exceedingly funny, particularly when she introduces him to her bright and ghostly family as they cope with blackouts, power failures, muggings, creep phone calls and snippings as if they were scarcely there at all.

So far, very good. Then we get serious. The girl is killed by a sniper after an hilarious hippie marriage (with Donald Sutherland as Minister of the First Existential Church), the man goes catatonic and the embattled family resort to violence themselves as the only way to counter what is going on around them. It is a strange little film, full of good things, but ultimately carried away by Feiffer's vision into a hysterical underlining of a message that would surely have been disturbing enough presented obliquely all the way.

I am at a loss to explain precisely why I found Robert Wise's The Andromeda Strain (Odeon, St Martins Lane) so dull unless it is that I simply didn't understand the space age variations, and, thus, had to look too closely at the plastic Thunderbird characterisations which are clearly secondary to the piece's well-plotted mechanics. How can you get involved with people who say "Let's take a caffeine break" and

are ordered to "self-destruct" rather than kill themselves? Well, obviously some can, vide all those real-life astronauts.

It is, in fact, quite a proficient example of the science fiction genre, though I can't help thinking that 130 minutes is too long for anything non-Kubrick. A satellite falls on a remote village in New Mexico carrying a virus which kills off all but two inhabitants by turning their blood into powder. The survivors are taken with a posse of scientists to an underground fastness specially built for some fearful holocaust or other, and are there subjected to every imaginable test to trace the cause of the disaster before it spreads.

All this is tightly filmed by an experienced director who knows exactly what he is doing, which in this case is generating tension by making the fight against time as well as biological terrors. With Arthur Hill, David Wayne, James Olson and a monitor screen which keeps on flashing "Gasket Integrity Zero" as if making a personal comment on the characters' ears.

The hook of the week is undoubtedly George Schaefer's Doctors' Wives, which I urge you to see at the Regent Charles, preferably when drunk. This has Dyan Cannon as a surgeon's nymphomaniac wife who decides to bed as many of the doctors at his hospital as possible in order to find out why their wives are so frustrated. As a result she is shot dead by her husband in flagrante, the bullet passing through a certain part of her anatomy straight up another member of the medical fraternity.

This provides an excuse not only for a bird's eye view of Miss Cannon's bottom but also for a bloody operation to remove the bullet from the gentleman who was enjoying it. By "Dr Kildare" out of "Peyton Place," the movie abounds in those treasurable absurdities often perpetrated by filmmakers determined to be earnest about sex and at the same time make the most mileage out of it. Those excellent performers Gene Hackman and Rachel Roberts are in the cast, the latter as a Lesbian. Dialogue, same as Bitchy wife: "It took a good funeral to make her sober." Reformed alcoholic: "No it didn't, honey. It took a good lay with my ex-husband." Would that real life were so simple.

All the old gimmicks are there. The audience is let in in tiny groups of two or three into a semi-darkened auditorium. They are seated on sponge-rubber cushions around a central area. For a long while, nothing happens, and then one hears music—the same phrase repeated over and over again in the hope of lulling the audience into submission. Around the sides of the central space, four men and one girl lie stark naked throughout the performance, motionless.

All around the walls, hundreds of little votive lights burn in their little funnels. A girl appears, and is presented with a naked body, and some naked, some not; they lie down on the floor, and slowly pass the baton from one to the other. Meanwhile, a girl in a 1900-style bathing suit jogs back and forth across the room, eventually to reappear with a lighted torch. A little girl skips through the room: a caged live rabbit (the liveliest element of the day) makes an appearance. The actors pass around a plate of almonds and raisins to the audience: this is meant to evoke some kind of mystic communion between us and them.

Later, we are invited to leave the hall, and we wander through a labyrinth of naked bodies lying on staircases, and eventually end up in the auditorium proper, where a couple of other rituals are acted out. And that's it.

Aragon says that those people who say that this is shop-window surrealism are wrong. I suppose he ought to know, being one of the founding fathers. But I couldn't help feeling exactly that: the very best Fifth Avenue shop-window, to be sure. And there is something too in the way Wilson treats his actors—particularly the naked ones who just lie there for hours—which made me think of shop-window mannequins. Nobody gave them any raisins or nuts.

A minority report, then, it seems as if the show will run all summer, so anyone passing through Paris can make up his own mind. "Prologue" is at L'espace Pierre Cardin every afternoon at 2; "Deaf-Man Glance" at the Theatre de la Musique every night at 7.30. A joint might help.

A Joseph Janni Production of John Schlesinger's Film

"Sunday Bloody Sunday"

S M T W T F S



Glenda Jackson · Peter Finch
Murray Head

with Peggy Ashcroft · Ken Bates · Maurice Denham · Bessie Love · Violet Pickles

Screenplay by Penelope Gilliatt · Produced by Joseph Janni

Directed by John Schlesinger · Colour by DeLuxe · United Artists

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THERE is, I think, no nation more given to cultural chauvinism than the French—"Il n'est bon que de Paris," runs the old proverb. But there are exceptions—and significantly, these occur when Paris has the chance of discovering something or someone that was unknown or unappreciated in its own country. Something or someone that had to await the consecration of Paris. When this occurs, then the excitement knows no bound; Paris's judgment, no limit.

And so you get a Louis Aragon writing: "I have never seen anything more beautiful in the world since the day I was born. Never has any spectacle been worthy to reach the ankle (I guess we say 'hem' in English) of this one. Literally, I am mad about it."

Well, "it" is an eight-hour show called "Prologue" and "Deaf-Man Glance" which its director, the unknown Robert Wilson, brought to the recent theatre festival in Nancy. Acclaimed to the skies, it was brought to Paris by Pierre Cardin who has recently taken over the old Ambassadeurs Theatre in the Champs Elysees, re-baptised it somewhat pretentiously "L'espace Pierre Cardin" and is attempting to become the Diaghilev of the latter half of the twentieth century.

The show is given in two parts—"Prologue" (three hours) and "Deaf-Man Glance" (five hours). I managed only to see "Prologue"—and to tell the truth, that was enough for me. The point of departure for Wilson was an incident that occurred a few years ago in New York City, when a young black boy went deaf after seeing his mother (or a nurse: the versions differ) murder his two brothers with an axe. Wilson met the boy while he was working in a centre for handicapped children, and it is the boy himself who is being dragged around the world as the "star" of the show.

One wonders if this is the best kind of therapy, and it is not an idle question because Wilson claims that what interests is not so much the way his actors/dancers look or perform, but the way in which they "learn to understand their bodies." He talks of one of the girls in the troupe who told



One of the Robert Wilson shows

Haute culture

Richard Roud on the Cardin 'happening' that's now the Paris fashion

him that, through performing, she has managed to relieve her inner tensions. "That," says Wilson, "is much more important than anything else." For the spectator, however, there is only what he sees and what he hears, and although I am quite prepared to believe that for the performers the show is a therapeutic experience, it was not for me.

This may well be my "fault," or rather it is probably a question of something as basic as my metabolism. The whole of "Prologue" is acted/danced in slow motion. That is to say, if the actors moved normally, this three-hour show would not last more than an hour and a half. The idea, of course,

is an attempt at a kind of incantation, almost at hypnosis, or, as Aragon puts it, at a religious experience. But I am afraid that my pulse beats too fast: the result was closer to slow torture than illumination.

Then, too, there is the phenomenon of cultural lag which may explain the difference between my lack of appreciation of the show and the Parisians' ecstasy. "Prologue" uses many of the techniques of the Allan Kaprow school of "happenings" which, 10 years ago, swept New York. Here in Paris, in spite of the efforts of some of Kaprow's French followers, it is all new and wonderful: rather than, as it seemed to me, a little déjà vu.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

'Alexander Mosley himself is a gentle, tolerant man who feels total revulsion at the suggestion of any kind of discrimination'

FAMILY WAYS

In the second of this series exploring family relationships, CATHERINE STOTT talks to the pacifist son of Sir Oswald Mosley

TO TALK TO the son of a man hated and vilified in his own land, seems in a sense to be asking the son to deny the father; there seems to be no other line open but to put up the charges, like Aunt Sally, and wait for them either to be knocked down, alighty toppled, or confirmed. In fact, talking to Alexander Mosley, Sir Oswald Mosley's elder son by his marriage to Diana Mitford, the game was more one of fencing with questions and watching some nimble footwork over definitions. Who would not admire someone for perhaps trying to out-manoeuvre one intellectually as an act of filial loyalty? Especially when the son is an avowed pacifist and the father a man who allegedly espoused violence?

Alexander Mosley is 32. His pedigree is aristocratically impeccable: and politically, furnished. His father (named as Britain's Fascist leader, his mother as one of the beautiful Mitford sisters. His Aunt Unity was a disciple of Hitler. He has two half-brothers who are Guinnesses, from his mother's first marriage; two half-sisters who are grandsons of Lord Curzon, from his father's first marriage to the late Lady Cynthia Curzon—one of whom is the distinguished novelist Nicholas Mosley, who sits as the Liberal peer Lord Selsdale; and a whole host of other, less illustrious, connections. He himself once a philosophy lecturer and winner of a coveted prize for his subject in America, now works for a London publisher. And lives, inconspicuously it might be supposed from his connections, in two tiny sleeping rooms at the top of a Paddington flatlet house.

Prison memory

He was only 18 months old, and his brother Max weeks old, when his parents were both imprisoned in Holloway. Indeed his first conscious memory, and a vivid one, is of the prison. "I can see clearly this big central well that all the cells seemed to look out on and the safety net, which it was explained to me, was to prevent people from committing suicide; and the sound of ceaselessly dripping taps; and the wardresses and prisoners talking to me and playing games with me. It was explained to me that my parents were in prison though the meaning of the word probably grafted on at a later age. It all felt very strange. The toughest thing about it was being taken to see them and then having to leave them behind. I can remember being taken away from Holloway kicking and screaming. They were both imprisoned for three years and then released and put under house arrest. We had then a policeman living with us who became a great friend and kept in touch for years.

The thought that his mother might once again be taken away from him has, he feels, filled his life with a sort of insecurity. He is a single man, and has never had a proper home, nor wanted one, until recently; feeling that this sort of separation is something one never gets over. It led to a sort of detachment of himself first from the family and then, he thinks, finally from society. "I became uprooted and have remained rootless."

His father was against the public school system and English education generally. "So I was educated at home like some eighteenth-century person, by a tutor, until I was 15. Once I did go to school it was very hard to know how to

interact with other boys, like starting from scratch 10 years after the others." He chose to go to school abroad, and declined to follow his brothers to Oxford because, "By that time I was so alienated by England and Europe that I felt I had to get away; alienated by the whole narrow political and social set-up. In a moment of rebellion against my father, I went to South America and stayed away for 10 years."

This flight to South America was a purely romantic one, made with the support and financial help of Nicholas Mosley, and based on reading a lot of Conrad. "I expected to find some kind of nineteenth-century frontier, an Eden, an escape. And for a long time I lived a drop-out life of complete freedom, teaching English... herding cattle.... And I found the Eden, the kind of timeless life that exists around Lake Titicaca, which was what I had gone for."

But had he gone to escape any possible social ostracism? Was that even why he had chosen to go to school abroad? To escape growing up in the shadow of Sir Oswald Mosley's name? "I had three half-brothers who were at Eton at more or less the same time, and Michael became captain of the Opplands at a time when feeling against my father was running at its highest. They were not victimised... rather the contrary. Personally have never found any difficulty of that kind. I have always been judged as myself rather than my father's son, which is a particularly nice English trait. I have only once run into open hostility and that was in the United States."

"But in another way, yes, I felt it. For a long time, you see, I simply thought these people who vilified and hated my father were just plain wrong. And maybe misguided. But later I felt he did indeed go wrong, and make mistakes, and now I think he was wrong. But ultimately I feel that the vilification was out of all proportion to what he did and I think it is all connected with having been tarred with the same brush as Hitler."

To arrive at this point of divergence took a long time. As a son Alexander still speaks with affection: "He is an extremely powerful personality but he made no attempt to influence us. He's a wonderful father to have; a very romantic, powerful father figure. And as a man he is marvellous to be with because he invests everything he does with love and interest and amusement, always. When we were little boys we always longed to be taken out by him, for a walk or shooting or wherever he was going. Just for the sheer joy of being in his company for his immense vitality. He always had his frightening—no, terrifying—side, like Uncle Matthew. (In "The Pursuit of Love") when he was writing a book and was then prone to be very annoyed at disturbance; but this, in a way, was fun too."

Could Oswald Mosley ever be teased about his beliefs by his sons? "Yes, in a way. He actually enjoys parodying himself. He has 'hits' that he does, like an actor, he goes into various roles, and if you catch his eye you can see he is sending himself up, and he will wink at you. There were times, not nearly enough, when he showed us how to make a speech. The gestures to make, the way to stand, how to time and pace it. He is a real actor who has not only magnetism but this extraordinary gift of putting over an incredibly complicated economic argu-

ment in simple terms. He has always said that if you cannot explain an idea to a 10-year-old it means you have not understood it yourself. So when I was ten it was very exciting to have a man of his power demonstrating this gift in explaining political and economic argument. It was both flattering and entrancing."

So the boy, Alexander, was shocked by what he read in the newspapers about his father, by what he felt to be the unfairness and distortion of the reports. "What I saw of the under side of English politics, of the violence and unfairness of the attacks on my father, and that nobody could have any reasonable discussion with him, and never gave him a chance to speak on anything

—all this made me much too cynical about newspapers and other media. And resulting, my attitude is one of deep agnosticism towards any kind of politics or system. As far as beliefs go, I am left with nothing really. He says quite plainly that he is anti-Fascist. Has he ever then felt disloyal to his father?"

He pauses. "I hope not. Because to have been disloyal would not only have been a denial of my father but an apostasy of my own beliefs. If the question is, do I disagree with him, then the answer would be, yes I do, but a lot of the ways I disagree with him are because I am the person that I am. He is a Corinthian at heart, a man who believes, for instance, that a fist fight

is not a horrifying act of violence: a very different sort of outlook which I do not share, because I am a pacifist. And he does believe in some organic state, on some level, and that the state can lead one to higher forms of life, and that the state is important for some sort of evolutionary process. Whereas I believe that if there is any sort of evolution at all, it is private. The great difference between us is that he is a public person and I am a private person."

To an outsider, it has always seemed that had Mosley not in some way gone off the rails, politically, he would have made an outstanding and valuable politician for England. Had that 'twist' not been there, it is son has a real sadness at the waste of his father's talents, saying that he was the first public man to understand Keynes by about 15 years and economically very much ahead of his time. And he rejects the word 'twist' because he feels it implies a basic defect in character his father did not possess. He prefers the image of a train getting on the wrong track and going farther and farther away from real politics and real life by the force of events until the divergence was so great that there was no way of ever getting back again.

He explains very rationally just where he felt his father went wrong. "I think it was a great mistake to have a uniform and the rest of it; an undesirable mystique; but it was a rather natural trap for anyone to fall into who had been a soldier and admired those virtues. I have never been a soldier and do not admire those virtues, but I can understand it." In trying to refute the charge of organised violence Alexander Mosley relies on what he calls the valid legal point that his father was never actually arrested and convicted of it, which he feels proves rather a lot.

As a pacifist, it must surely sadden him to know his father is associated with this kind of violence. "Yes, of course it does. I feel that any kind of violence is absolutely appalling. But again I know that those were the times when the streets were full of thugs on both sides, and their violence was bred by the social conditions of having literally millions of people unemployed and literally starving. I think, yes, my father must have been aware of the violence he was arousing through his speeches but what he or any other reasonable person would have to say on this is I feel I am speaking the truth and sometimes the truth also incites violent feelings. I know this but I have to choose the lesser of two evils. Now it may be that he was mistaken, or that he was speaking in bad faith, but what would you expect someone to say when you accused them of that sort of thing?"

The question that one seizes is hardest of all for Alexander Mosley to answer, is the one involving his father and anti-Semitism. Alexander himself is a gentle, tolerant human being, who feels total revulsion at the suggestion of any kind of discrimination. After all, though he begins, "What I have to say is this. I do not think my father ever was an anti-Semite himself. Whether or not he did make anti-Semitic speeches is a question I find it impossible to know the answer to, which publishes news and features about the advertising business and the media it uses, shows little reluctance to take a consumerist stand on issues where the public interest conflicts with that of the advertiser, yet occasionally the fact that a particular subject is of public concern will be completely overlooked."

Thus a feature on the problems of advertising by direct mail, he has raised the prospect of Big Brother's intervention. "One of the troubles is, of course, that users of direct mail often know the bare minimum about the people in the mailing lists they buy. There is a crippling shortage of good lists on the British market. It is only with the extra knowledge about family background and buying habits that one can write the sort of letter which begins: 'Dear Mrs Jones, you and your family in Petersfield will certainly want to know about our special reduced price offer on the new Frost refrigerator, now that your 1960 model is growing old. The new Frost has so much more room, enough for all those extras you will need for growing boys like yours.'"

Mrs Jones would be well advised to remove herself and her growing boys to an untraceable address. There remains, however, at least one group of tradesmen who are extremely wary about disturbing the public's sensibilities. "The Funeral Directors," the mouthpiece of the National Association of Funeral Directors, recently reported a new interpretation of the association's code of conduct: "The committee was asked to indicate how the word 'offensive' was to be interpreted in the clause: 'No sensational, offensive, or undignified advertising shall be permitted.' It was considered that 'offensive,' in addition to having the meaning of 'offensive to the general public,' must also mean 'offensive' to other funeral directors."

Now if the detergent manufacturers and the rest were to come to a gentlemanly agreement like that...

Having said that, he entirely rejects the charge against his father? "Yes. But there is something to distinguish here. One could, while not being an anti-Semite, make anti-Semitic speeches as an opportunist. I don't think anyone has effectively proved this charge by quoting verbatim from his speeches. On the other hand, did he make speeches in such a way as to rattle-rouse? I don't know because I wasn't there. My theory is that before and after the war there were a lot of people who not only believed all the propaganda against him, but also had read all the allegations against the Nazis and about the concentration camps; and being anti-Semites, and at the same time devil-worshippers, said 'evil he thou my good' and thinking my father to be a bona fide anti-Semite, very likely did join his movement. It is an interesting and very worrying phenomenon, of that kind of movement; and if you once get tarred with that kind of brush you are going to attract that kind of follower. Movement with violent image attract violent followers."

One suitcase

Alexander roared with laughter when it was suggested to him, I hope politely, that he seemed to live rather more simply than his rich relatives. "Like no chair you mean? I live very simply partly through poverty and partly through taste. I think I am one of the few people I know who has got enough money... which is very little since the salary from the publisher is all I've got... but I think I couldn't bear to live any other way. To be lumbered with possessions—on no. He genuinely pities anyone who has three houses and the problems of staffing them. In fact when one of his Mitford aunts who shall be nameless offered him the job of managing her estate, he turned it down because he knew the trouble she would have getting anyone else good. He has, he says modestly, rather a good background for this kind of work and has often thought of going to Hollywood as a hailer."

If he had inherited a stately home he thinks he would have abdicated the responsibilities in favour of the next in line and lived in a cottage on the estate. "It is an appalling way of life these days. When I grew up in Ireland, it was still all right. Medieval England is still going on in Ireland. I grew up with horses and guns, and my life couldn't have been much different from any boy like that since the Norman Conquest."

"But I was never really in that life, and I very much more like the way I am living now. It is very nice not having any responsibilities except in this tiny place, and being utterly free. I used to have just one suitcase I could put everything I owned into. Now it would take, maybe, three."



LETTERS

Out, damned Spock?

I THINK Elisabeth Dunn (Woman's Guardian, June 23) misinterprets the trendy liberal response to Dr Spock's recent work for adolescents. She chooses to suggest that his critics demand more permissive sex education. This is not so. Dr Spock provides plenty of sex education. What I, and various other people who have appeared in print on the subject, object to, is the nature of it. He is a committed Freudian, and some of us are uneasy at the way he describes the Oedipus complex, penis envy, and so forth, to the young.

Is it really trendy, these days, to deplore the perpetuation of the penis-envy myth? It really is not at all accurate to suggest that all those who criticise Spock are in favour of more aggressive and permissive sex education. I personally have not seen "Growing Up" and can therefore neither admire nor deplore it; and I certainly cannot recommend it.

I think Mrs Dunn has used the response to Dr Spock's book quite out of context: she shows no real awareness of the actual contents of the book. She mentions the fact that some parents have begun to doubt their reliability as parents; reiterate: any parents that are forced to fall back on Dr Spock as a means of communicating with their adolescent offspring really have lost touch. Journalists would so often have us believe that it is a question of either/or. But it is not. Neither Dr Spock nor Danish pornography will do. There is no necessity to choose between them. Cheer up, trendy liberal parents. There are worse things than he. I'd rather be trendy than an old-fashioned Freudian woman.

Margaret Drabble.
London NW 3.

WHAT DO OUR worthy shopkeepers

do in their hastily-snatched lunch-breaks? Could it be that they less over their sandwiches scanning the columns of their very own trade newspapers anxiously perusing the latest and most efficient ways of satisfying our ever more demanding needs? Or might they be learning something to their own advantage—such as who in the trade is doing what about avoiding price cuts when SET is reduced, or how profits can be maximised when business declines.

Take, for example, a recent article in "Laundry and Cleaning"—the business journal of the fabric care industry—which laments the coming of easily washable synthetic materials. "Why," the writer wonders, "continue competing on price in the mass market which has increasingly less need of our services?"

"There remains a very goodly sector to be catered for profitably—the moneyed class. These people are the last to abandon traditional standards in favour of cheap-and-easy products or services, and they will be the last to give up traditional clothes and dry cleaning in favour of the get-in-the-hat-with-your-suit-on gear. They will for a long time be willing to pay a very good price for a very good dry-cleaning job. And they have the money. So why appeal on price cutting to a market that never was and never will be interested in cheapness as opposed to quality?"

Why, indeed.

Modern marketing

Many of the trade papers try to introduce retailers to modern marketing and management techniques, which may well make your friendly neighbourhood shopkeeper feel like some kind of schizophrenic. Is he to regard his customers as people, like Mrs Hodgkins who has a peptic ulcer, three delinquent kids, and a husband who gambles a bit too much; or must he now consider them as a "market" from which he should derive the maximum return per square inch of shelf space?

An item in "Confectionery and Tobacco News" attempts to put the backwoodsmen on the right lines. "Britain's national headache, known as the population explosion, has its compensations so far as shopkeepers are concerned. According to a recent survey, youngsters within the 5 to 15 age-range have a total disposable annual income of £125

Under the counter offensive

by Geoffrey Sheridan

millions. Stationery and confection outlets are two of the favourite haunts of children with cash in hand, and the retailer who does not cater for them is missing a huge slice of the cake. The school holidays are not far away, but there is still time to stock up with the kind of inexpensive items that will make money burn a hole in young pockets."

The marketers tend to have it all their own way, even when small businesses are threatened by giant operators who earn the best discounts and a lion's share of the trade. The recommended road to survival is specialisation, but the slide rule is still under the counter. An article in "Toy Trader" advises forward-looking retailers to take advantage of exclusive deals with small manufacturers who offer good products at keen prices: "Your competition is nil; you can make your own retail prices to suit your area; and the big boys don't get your exclusive product to cut it up."

The same article gives a word of warning about what to expect from some of the larger manufacturers: "Remember, heavily advertised toys are rarely worth the money because the retail price has to absorb the cost of television advertising. Their prices are slashed at Christmas, and the products are not worth putting on your shelves. They usually sell to the detriment of your other stock, and the customer invariably tells you after Christmas that it was just a lot of old plastic bits, or that the paint dried up, or there were missing parts, or the whole thing didn't work. No, if we are to regard ourselves as toy specialists, let us be just that."

Sounds like a good idea. Small retailers are very much at the mercy of large manufacturers who are in a position to virtually dictate the terms on which they are prepared to do business. And it is the retailer who has to bear the brunt of a customer's complaints when a product fails to meet the required standard. It is here that some of the trade papers are inclined to side with the consumer, arguing that the manufacturers should face up to their responsibilities.

An editorial in the "Dealer," for retailers of radio, television, and

electrical goods, spells out a consumerist view in capital letters: "THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT IN ANYONE'S MIND NO MATTER HOW PARTISAN THEIR INTERESTS MAY BE, THAT THE GUARANTEE SITUATION IS QUITE DISGRACEFUL... In the main, guarantees that are currently issued serve only to reduce or remove the consumers' rights under common law, and public realisation of this fact is shown by the ever-increasing number of customers who refuse to sign or return guarantee cards... Manufacturers could soften the present situation by introducing legislation by admitting that the present situation is unsatisfactory and by introducing guarantees that go a long way towards meeting consumer criticism."

A loophole

But the legal experts know a loophole when they see one, and when a contract turns out to be to a trader's disadvantage there is always an expert on hand to suggest a few amendments. Car servicers, for instance, have been worried lately about the collapse of insurance companies, which has left them with the odd repair bill to present to the liquidators. An article in "Garage" outlines an agreement which would meet this unfortunate contingency: "The really important point is that the customer should agree that he will be personally liable to pay for the full amount of repairs as far as they have not actually been paid by the insurers—whether or not the insurers are also liable, and whether or not the insurers are in default of payment."

Clearly, customers may not be particularly happy about signing such an agreement," the writer concedes. "Nevertheless, where a customer is prepared to sign, it should give one an automatic right of recovery against him."

Forget about the brakes, check with your lawyer first.

To be fair to the trade papers, many of their most opinionated and objectionable pieces are written by outside contributors, who presumably have less to fear from any possible

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Cold wind from Washington

There is a chill message for the rest of the world contained in the latest review of the American economy by Mr John Connally, President Nixon's new "chief economic spokesman." The President has expressed his confidence that the US economy is on the road to recovery. But the picture painted by Mr Connally could hardly have been gloomier. Price inflation shows no signs of improving. Unemployment is at the socially dangerous level of 6.2 per cent and Mr Connally has admitted that there is no chance now of achieving the President's target of a 4.5 per cent unemployment rate by the middle of 1972. In addition there will be a record federal budget deficit this year. Interest rates are starting to rise again and, to cap it all, the United States is plunging heavily into the red on both her foreign trade and overall balance of payments accounts. The American economy is in the full grip of a frightening "stagflation" and no one in Washington seems to know what to do about it.

For the moment the Administration seems to have decided that inaction is the wisest course. President Nixon is to veto a £2,300 millions public works programme, and he will not approach Congress either for a tax cut or other powers to stimulate the economy. The President

is also unwilling to take any steps towards a price and incomes policy. The hope in Washington is that the budget deficit and the rapid increase in the money supply alone will prove the stimulus for increased economic activity and, as a result, lower unemployment. As for price inflation Washington only prays that it will blow itself out.

The parallels between the state of the American and the British economy are harrowing. In London Ministers have also fallen prey to the illusion that if they shut their eyes the problems may disappear. There is one big difference, however. The US economy is heavily in deficit in its dealings with the rest of the world. The pressure on President Nixon to take what looks like an easy way out of his dilemma by resorting to trade protectionism must be formidable. But such a "solution" could be disastrous for the rest of the industrial world. The hope must be that the Administration realises that sooner or later it will have to take direct steps to deal with prices and incomes. Britain and Europe can help by not adopting policies which fuel the flames of protectionism in the United States. The OECD review of the state of the world economy, commissioned earlier this month, should report as soon as possible. The need now is for action.

The tragedy of Soyuz-11

The death of three brave men in Soyuz 11 has saddened the world. An explorer is every man's hero. The three Russian cosmonauts had been testing the frontiers of the earth and the earth belongs to all nations. The Russian pilots had been flying, as it were, for all of us and will be mourned by everyone.

The obvious questions began yesterday. Is manned space flight worth the risk of men's lives if the information needed can be gathered by instruments? Is there something that the doctors do not know yet about the effects on humans of long periods of weightlessness? Is there a point in time during a period in space at which the ordinary physique of men lets them down?

In fact the work that the three cosmonauts had been doing on their last mission probably could not have been done by instruments. The establishment of large space stations is a piece of engineering rather than a piece of research. Perhaps the remarkable Russian effort to build space stations is not justified even in terms of the further research that could have been done from one of them. In any case, as yesterday's accident shows, the Russian system is not yet good enough. But this must all be hindsight. The Russian pilots flew their mission because they thought it was possible and necessary. But they flew also because they were moved by the universal passion of explorers—the urge to discover more.

Clubs and colour bars

An Englishman's club is his second castle. The latest annual report of the Race Relations Board suggests that if it ever was Parliament's intention to exempt clubs from the Race Relations Act, the wording was carelessly done. The Board is taking up three issues. They suggest that clubs hardly deserve exemption. One is the right of club members to bring in coloured guests. Another is the right of a member of one club with less restrictive requirements to go to another club which is affiliated to his. The third is the case of the East Ham South Conservative Club, which is open in theory to all East Ham Conservatives but not, apparently, if they are coloured.

In each of these cases clubs seem to be going beyond the strict position that they are entitled to confine their membership to people with particular shared interests. The Board rightly comments that club discrimination is not just a peripheral issue. For example in areas where working men's clubs are an essential

feature of community life discrimination can be especially wounding and estranging. In many ways a small back street pub with a regular clientele of a dozen or two may be a far more intimate (and trivial) place than a working men's club of a thousand people. Yet the latter is not covered by the Act while the former is. (In the recent pub case in Luton a court for the first time overruled a landlord's traditional and sometimes arbitrary prerogative to refuse service. Five coloured people were awarded damages.)

The Board also expresses some alarm over the situation through employment agencies and accommodation bureaus. Discrimination here is a shady affair, both because it is hard to determine how much is going on, and because discrimination is at second hand. The agencies discriminate on behalf of faceless clients. The Board is right to argue that agencies should not collaborate in this cowardly practice. If people are going to discriminate, let them face the individual concerned and try to justify themselves, and not hide behind middlemen.

Dangerous Israeli bait

In a Bill to be presented to the Knesset, Israel proposes to compensate Arabs living in the eastern (formerly Jordanian) sector of Jerusalem for property annexed before 1948. On the surface, this is a move by the Israeli Government to treat its Arabs more fairly. But it is also an administrative action with severe political overtones. A fortnight after the June 1967 war, the Knesset passed laws which virtually annexed East Jerusalem to Israel. The Arabs in this part of the city became "residents of Israel." This compensation Bill will give these newer Arab residents an opportunity to achieve equality with the Israeli Arabs who had remained in Israel after 1948 and had received similar compensation.

There will undoubtedly be some who will take up the offer if the Bill is passed. Arab workers on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip have found that working in Israel and for Israelis has raised their standard of living. This is an understandable human reaction, although many Palestinians frown on collaboration with the occupying Power. But the compensation Bill will cause deeper problems because it will benefit the Arabs of East Jerusalem, and not those in the other occupied territories. The Bill will accentuate Israel's acknowledged determination not to

release East Jerusalem from its sovereignty. To offer compensation to the Arabs of this part is tantamount to suggesting that they should recognise annexation—or lose all claims to compensation.

Of all the territorial issues between Israel and the Arabs, Jerusalem will be the hardest to solve. Jew, Christian, and Moslem regard it with an equal emotion that is both historical and religious. Israel has consistently made it plain that it will not relinquish its hold over a united, Israeli Jerusalem. Israel has strengthened its position through administrative measures and building plans for the whole city. In the process, it is defying UN rulings—in particular a unanimous Security Council resolution passed on July 3, 1968. This censured "in the strongest terms all measures taken to change the status of the City of Jerusalem." Israel was called on to rescind all measures taken "and in future to refrain from all actions likely to have such an effect." By ignoring this and other resolutions, Israel is trying to make the return of East Jerusalem hard—if not impossible. But there is no chance for a settlement in the Middle East while East Jerusalem remains annexed. The compensation Bill is one more step which will make a settlement harder.

A COUNTRY DIARY

EXMOOR: On a walk from the "Chains" in the west, across the centre of the moor to magnificent Dunkery Hill in the east—one of the few tracts of more or less wild, untamed land remaining in the south of England—I notice how distinctly contrasting moods are produced by different localities. One does not forget that this region, comparatively remote, is underlaid by some of our more ancient rock strata. In the periods of sunshine many places seem to exercise a beneficent influence. The bracken fronds have not yet developed enough to obscure the ground which is spangled with points of colour: the yellow quatrifolius of tormentil, the pink of lousewort and the blues and purples of milkwort. They recall the plants of an Alpine meadow with their healing properties. Suddenly a shape in the grass causes me to pull up instinctively. But it is a shed skin and not an actual viper. Inside this semi-transparent envelope, from which the reptile has recently struggled leaving behind a ghost version of its surface coloration, a fly buzzes. A chance in a million that it should find release from this peppery-smelling prison. Later I pass a place where gaunt trees have been blasted as if by lightning; stay there long and you find yourself wanting to turn round and glance behind. Some time ago when I was there with a friend he had, for no apparent reason, been physically sick; it did not seem unreasonable to assume that negative forces operating in the locality could have acted on him.

BRIAN CHUGG



The cosmonauts on the eve of their flight

THE future of manned space flight hangs in the balance. Moscow's silence on the cause of death of the three Soyuz cosmonauts returning to earth in Soyuz-11 after 24 days in space suggests that there was no obvious engineering failure. If the re-entry trajectory had been too steep so that the temperature of the Soyuz capsule had risen beyond tolerable limits, this would have been apparent on recovery from the blackened and charred exterior of the spacecraft. Had there been a catastrophic failure of cabin pressure, this would have been immediately apparent from telemetry signals as soon as the capsule emerged from the radio blackout phase at re-entry. Blackout, caused by a sheath of flaming gas heated by friction as the spacecraft enters the atmosphere, lasts for about four minutes, and as the spacecraft slows down communication is normally restored, several minutes before its parachutes to earth.

Communications with Soyuz-11 ceased as re-entry blackout began and were never restored. The events which killed the cosmonauts took place in radio silence in the midst of a swirling sheath of flame and at a time when atmospheric braking reached its peak. Re-entry conditions for Russian cosmonauts are harsher than for their US colleagues. The trajectory used, involving a curving double bite at the upper atmosphere which, viewed from the side, would look like a shallow S lying on its back, involves a maximum deceleration that is almost six times that of the earth's gravity (8g), roughly 20 per cent greater stress than a typical Apollo re-entry. These conditions put enormous stress on the human body, and the crucial question is whether, under this stress after a long period of weightlessness, the human body fails.

Since the early US Gemini flights of 4, 8 and 12 days, which were in part designed to reveal the effects of weightlessness on men in space, evidence has continued to accumulate that severe physiological deterioration occurs to a degree directly related to flight length. Astronauts from the Apollo lunar flights have consistently

Flesh and blood barriers

While the deaths of the Soyuz-11 cosmonauts remain unexplained by Soviet scientists, ANTHONY TUCKER speculates that physiological limitations could be responsible, and that the future for manned space flight is bleak if this proves to be the case.

revealed lack of co-ordination immediately on return to earth, and reduced blood pressure for some days afterwards. The Russian cosmonauts of Soyuz-9, who until this disastrous Soyuz flight held the space endurance record of 18 days, were unable to walk for some days after their return to earth.

Beneath these external symptoms lies a much more serious physiological problem. Although men adjust rapidly to weightlessness, acclimatisation involves progressive changes of the blood circulatory system and of the heart. Under the reduced load the heart adjusts to a less powerful pumping action which, under conditions of gravity, is not adequate for fully efficient blood circulation. Recovery of its full action is slow. But the blood distribution itself also changes under weightless conditions. The pool of blood normally contained in the legs moves to the region of the heart and thorax. This changed distribution is sensed by the body's fluid regulatory system, which erroneously sets about reducing the volume in those regions. The blood plasma—at least its water—is simply excreted, and on the shorter flights as much as 20 per cent of blood volume has been lost. Similarly, although this is not necessarily connected to the plasma loss, as much as 20 per cent of red blood cell mass can also be lost.

That the combination of loss of blood volume and reduced heart action can present serious hazards on re-entry was confirmed yesterday by experts at the Institute of Space Medicine,

Farnborough, and by experts in France and the US. Under high "g" loadings a typical effect is a reduction of blood supply to the brain, a condition familiar to pilots which results successively in loss of vision and unconsciousness. But with a reduced volume of blood and an inadequate heart beat progression to the next stage, death, could occur through complete blood starvation of the brain. Again, simply as a result of a sudden massive load, the deconditioned heart might simply fail.

If this is in fact what happened to the Russian cosmonauts the implications for the future of manned space flight are extremely serious. The Russians, very much aware of the possible physiological problems, wore special spring-loaded suits for exercise during weightlessness, and carried out an extensive programme of activity aimed at reducing any deleterious space effects. This programme approached the physical limits of highly trained men, and could not easily be extended. True, the US is to experiment with a special "lower body negative pressure" exercise box which, developed from ideas generated at Farnborough, might, by providing conditions which encourage the retention of the blood pool in the legs be a more effective way of reducing the rate at which the body loses condition in space.

This, under present plans, was to have been tested during the 28 day Apollo Sky lab flight due to be launched in November 1972. The question now, if the

blood loss and heart failure explanation of the Russian tragedy is confirmed, is whether the Skylab flight and other Russian Soyuz II flights will ever go ahead. Under US re-entry conditions it is known that a 14-day flight is tolerable. And NASA might simply change its plans so that the build-up in flight duration is slower. But this implies many more Apollo launches than are at present in the cost estimates and, under the shadow of cuts, the future must suddenly look extremely bleak.

No long flights in orbit could be contemplated if there was any serious doubt about the ability of astronauts to return safely to earth. And, however deeply a space programme may be committed to manned flight, it must necessarily adjust to new discoveries. One root for engineering readjustments which could take account of the problem would be through the use of orbiting stations which created their own artificial gravity. This could be done by using a cartwheel shaped structure which spun on its axis, had living quarters at the rim, and a spin stabilised observation and laboratory section at the centre.

Such a structure would however be cumbersome, costly to build and launch, and would provide a much less efficient platform for observation than the simple weightless laboratories now envisaged. Its occupants, however, would be much better conditioned for re-entry yet since it would be necessary to start from scratch and to develop an entirely new programme, the costs would be immense and quite unacceptable to either the US or the Russian economies.

It may turn out that, in fact, the death of the Russian cosmonauts was, after all, simply an obscure but tragic engineering failure. As the length of the Russian silence increases this necessarily seems more unlikely. And, with the growing likelihood of the purely physiological explanation being accepted, the immediate future of space flight dwindle. Dobrovolsky, Volkov, and Patsayev may not be the only victims of the tragedy. A brittle pinnacle of man's aspirations may have fractured and fallen with them.

A nuclear Europe?

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—In her letter to the Guardian (June 28) Mrs Elizabeth Young has ignored the main point in mine: that Lord Balfour, Minister of State for Defence, has now provided evidence that the Government would be willing to provide the French Government with nuclear technology after we had joined the Common Market.

Her plea—headed "The way to ease nuclear fear"—is that we "should talk about the Soviet disarmament which will safely allow the Americans to go home." Both these things, of course, we passionately want to see. The best way to secure them is through a European Security Conference, with mutual arms reduction high up on the agenda.

But Mrs Young seems to suggest that the Russians must act first. "A bit of Russian arms restraint would help," she writes. Of course it would. And so would similar restraint by NATO. Even if both sides started with only a small reduction (say the five per cent cut proposed in the Guardian on June 29) it would lay the basis for further steps in that direction.

I had argued in my letter that an Anglo-French nuclear weapons arrangement "would breach both the spirit and the letter of the Non Proliferation Pact" and spread the nuclear knowledge via France to Germany, thus increasing the danger of war by accident and killing hopes of East-West agreement.

Mrs Young says I argued that such an arrangement would "breach...the letter of the non-proliferation pact." Her omission of the mention of the spirit of the pact reveals that she cannot deny that the proposal would, in fact, breach the spirit of it. She challenges me, however, to quote the words in the treaty which forbid an Anglo-French nuclear weapons arrangement or even a West European nuclear force. So here they are:

Article I begins: "Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or con-

trol over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly."

It is partly because we are opposed to a West European military and nuclear military force that we are suspicious of entering the Common Market.—Yours sincerely,

Frank Allauz,

Chairman,
Labour Action for Peace,
House of Commons.

Sir,—Elizabeth Young claims that there is "a neatly constructed loophole" in the non-proliferation treaty which permits the development of a West European nuclear force.

It would be interesting to know who she thinks constructed this loophole and whether the construction of such loopholes is cynically regarded as being normal procedure when negotiating international treaties.

The British Government is obviously anxious to sign the Treaty of Rome, and ultimately and inevitably this would lead to political union with the Six. It is ludicrous to contemplate that within this eventual political union there would be two independent nuclear deterrents.

Britain will be sharing its military strength, including its nuclear weapons and its defence and foreign policies, based on nuclear weapons, with at least six other powers only one of which, France, is nuclear.

The non-nuclear states were persuaded to sign the non-proliferation treaty on the understanding that the nuclear powers would make some effort to control their nuclear arms race. The US and the USSR have at least got together around the conference table at the SALT.

What is to be Britain's contribution to this undertaking, given in good faith? Is it to be the development of a more dangerous and powerful European nuclear force, to replace the existing rather dubious British and French "deterrents"?—Yours sincerely,

Dick Nettleton

(General Secretary),
Campaign for Nuclear
Disarmament,
London WC1.

INSIDE STORY

Wormwood Scrubs—as well as being a prison—is the psychiatric treatment centre for prisons and borstals in south England. But according to an ex-Scrubs social worker, writing in today's New Society, few patients get any useful treatment. A night or two in hospital seems to be the cure-all for ailments ranging from suicide to claustrophobia.

Also this week: are the middle classes becoming work-shy? Chino revamps its education; a fresh look at Veblen; the troubles of the youth service; sponsored sport; David White on Metroland.

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SHORTAGE of funds for our creaking mental hospitals we know about. We hear less of the mismanagement of what resources there are, partly, at least, because the Hospital Advisory Service, whose business it is to find out about the state of our chronic hospitals, keeps its findings to itself.

But if ever there was evidence of human deficiencies in hospital management, and the effect this has on the standard of care offered to patients, it's in the private HAS report on Oakwood mental hospital, near Maidstone. The real surprise is not that 154 nurses have joined the hospital in the year up to last March, and 114 left, but that the figures aren't the only way round.

Oakwood isn't unusual in these places: 600 beds, large, understaffed and in places overcrowded. It has good points, like its active physiotherapy department, and a staff that patients find supportive and understanding. But what it hasn't got is a coherent pattern of care,

The hospital with too many masters

ANN SHEARER reveals a report which casts fresh light on what goes wrong with mental care

directed towards rehabilitation of as many of its ageing population as possible.

The hospital, says HAS, not only finds it difficult to come into line with the standards of modern psychiatric practice, but positively resists them. Caught in traditional attitudes and loyalties, "Oakwood seems to be a hospital still so overburdened and preoccupied with its history of the last decade, that it cannot effectively get to grips with its present task, let alone formulate realistic objectives for its future."

Take the senior medical staff for a start. It is now becoming fairly usual for large hospitals isolated from the community they serve to divide themselves up so that each consultant at least has responsibility for one geographical section of the catch-

ment area and can build a constructive programme of care with his nurses as well as forge links with his outside community. But at Oakwood, the six consultants all share admission wards and some of the others, which makes any sort of continuing cooperation with the nursing staff well-nigh impossible.

The doctors, says HAS, appreciate the need to work together, but they tend to become preoccupied with personal and minor issues and seldom succeed in agreeing upon major hospital policy, nor do they seem able to give their chairman the necessary authority to represent them at management committee with their agreed advice.

They feel, HAS says, that they don't exercise enough influence on the running of the hospital; they tend to com-

pensate for their frustrations at in-patient work by directing their attentions outside the hospital.

The effect on the nursing staff seems to be that they simply don't know where they are going. The admissions policy is so confused that they find themselves transferring patients to long-stay wards not for any clinical reason, but because there is demand for another bed, and the doctors haven't checked with each other if there is one available. Because so many wards have six consultants in charge of them, there is no chance for the nurses to work out a coherent pattern of care for the patients; instead, they are left with the task of explaining to Patient A why his treatment is so different from Patient B's, even though the

two of them have the same illness.

The nurses are understandably dissatisfied, those in charge of wards not knowing what happens to their recommendations, and students feeling that "no one was particularly interested in their training needs and no one valued their contribution to patient care."

So, what about the patients? Their care varies from ward to ward, sometimes active and optimistic, sometimes simply custodial. Sometimes they have to get up before the day staff come on duty. Overall, the prospect for this ageing population is bad. Although rehabilitation facilities are better than in many hospitals that do a more effective job, they appear to be used simply as "diversional therapy"—or in

plain terms, as a way of keeping the patients occupied.

Assessment of patients is rudimentary. There is no attempt to tailor a rehabilitation programme to meet the individual needs of patients, and contacts with the rehabilitative resources of the surrounding community are undeveloped.

The consultants, far from forging links with community services, don't even have any thing to do with the rehabilitation work within their own hospital; only two have any consultation with their colleagues at all.

So there is Oakwood. There is at least part of the reason for the wards full of old people sitting sunk in apathy with no occupation, no links with their community, no possibility of change, that make up the bulk of the population

in Oakwood and hospitals like it.

And there, at the head of it all, is a "committee of six consultants of widely divergent views, the group secretary and the principal nursing officer... unable to make a viable contribution to the decision-making process of the hospital."

The hospital management committee, according to Mr E. Marchesi, the acting hospital secretary, "appreciates" the HAS comments about the state of management at Oakwood. It is now waiting for a visit from the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, in whose area it lies, to discuss the extra money that will be needed for many of the reforms the HAS has suggested.

A new management team is picking up the scattered hits

of the hospital's life: the management committee is considering its own role in relation to the professionals. On the whole, Mr Marchesi said, the management committee feels that there isn't much wrong with Oakwood—no evidence of maltreatment, or anything like that.

One reform the hospital has almost put into practice. The HAS may not publish its reports on individual hospitals, but it is fully geared to the need for good voluntary services, not only to help the patients and staff but to bring the criticisms of outsiders home to the hospital hierarchy. "Special attention should be given in the selection of the new organisation of volunteers to appoint someone with wide experience, whose primary identification is in the community rather than with the hospital." So what Oakwood has done is to make the nursing officer, whose part-time job it was to deal with volunteers, into its full-time, community-identified organiser of voluntary services.

The Turkish Government announced that it is to ban cultivation of the opium poppy after 1972. It is estimated that about 70 per cent of opium derivatives—morphine and heroin—on the American market are produced from Turkish crops, and the US Government has been exerting pressure on successive Turkish governments to put an end to legal and illegal opium growing.



Withdrawal symptoms: a two-day-old heroin addict at Philadelphia

The opium of the people

William Tuohy in Afyon: Wednesday

AFYON Province is the opium-growing centre of the world. The name of the Turkish province and its capital, Ankara, is against opium, but we do not know why. I don't understand what you mean by drug addiction."

Lutfi, who has never been as close to the outside world as Ankara, the Turkish capital 150 miles to the north-east, adds: "If the Government tells me not to plant poppies, it would be like saying that I can't eat bread, I could not obey such an order and live."

Unlike wheat or barley, the opium plant is enormously rewarding to the poor farmers of Afyon. In addition to gathering raw opium, farmers use the leaves for salad greens, they eat or bake bread with poppy seeds, they press the rest of the seeds into cooking oil, they use the residue for animal feed, they cut the stalks for firewood, and they send the husks of the pod to Holland and Germany where more opium gum is extracted.

Though there is practically no drug addiction in Turkey, farmers mix opium with babies' milk as a pacifier, and they will chew on a bunk of gum to relieve a toothache or a bad cold.

Opium is at least three times as profitable as anything else the farmers could grow in central Anatolia without intensive modern farming methods. This year's legal crop—estimated at perhaps 100 metric tons—is taken by the farmers to Government purchasing offices where they

receive about four dollars a pound for raw opium. This is the product sold to legitimate foreign drug firms.

But at least this amount, according to informed estimates and perhaps more, is funnelled off into the illicit trade to be smuggled out of Turkey. Each year farmers officially estimate now much opium gum they will produce, but these estimates are thought to be invariably on the low side. Other farmers produce opium in illegal fields.

The surplus illegal opium is bought, usually in advance, at four times the legal price by "commission men" from Istanbul and Ismir, of ten farmers themselves who have prospered in the opium trade. The raw opium is then converted, through boiling and adding lime, into morphine base, which resembles in texture an ochre-shaded face powder. The morphine base is reduced in volume by a ratio of ten to one, and is correspondingly ten times as expensive. It is this base which is smuggled out of Turkey.

In the laboratories of Lebanon or France, particularly round Marseilles, the morphine base is refined by a complicated chemical process into pure heroin. The heroin is then smuggled by ship or plane, mostly to the US. Narcotics agents estimate that the pound of raw opium sold by the Turkish farmer for four dollars to the Government would bring 700,000 dollars or more if sold in small lots on the retail market in the US.

But though the Turkish farmer is on the short end of the deal, opium growing still represents his livelihood, and the farmers carry plenty of political weight in the Ankara Parliament. Seventy per cent of Turkey's population of 35 million are engaged in agriculture, but only 70,000 families grow opium. But because they are concentrated in six provinces with veteran and powerful legislators, they have influence beyond their numbers.

Turkey's ban on opium growing is opposed by some politicians and farmers who see such curtailment as an infringement of Turkish sovereignty. Some pessimists have suggested that international smugglers will simply increase activities in other areas, such as India and South-east Asia.

"This may be true," says one senior US diplomat, but if you could drastically reduce illegal production in Turkey it would seriously jeopardise the whole international smuggling operation, causing a great breakdown in supply until they developed alternate sources. And it would really give the US a breathing space for the anti-narcotics programme to take effect.

The drug problem has reached such proportions in America that if Turkey could stop the illegal flow of opium this would constitute a much needed service to the US, the country's vital role in the eastern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. It is that important to us," Los Angeles Times.

There is not much to be learnt from the study of politicians' faces. That look of horror tempered only by panic which can be perceived around a dinner table when somebody starts up "And what do you think about the Common Market?" is seldom betrayed by the disciplined features of the professional politician. He is trained to behave as if everything is going exactly according to plan, and to cope in an other-like fashion with such situations as when having set course for one destination the passengers remark cheerfully upon the arrival at quite another: "Well, here we are."

Mr James Prior, the Minister of Agriculture, for example, manages to present increases in prices as a form of personal triumph.

The faces of the leading members of the present Administration show not a flicker of recognition that this is the most premature and deeply unpopular and, so far, failed Government of modern times. Leave aside the question of blame (for the solution to modern inflation remains to be discovered) but consider the fact: events have moved far more rapidly in one direction than the Government in its first, foundation-laying, year has moved in the other. Sir Gerald Mabarro made the point rudely when in response to Mr Prior's announcement that prices had risen 10.4 per cent in 11

months he observed: "The whole of the tax reductions in the last Budget will be offset and there will be much greater pressure for increased wages leading to an even faster rate of inflation than in the past 12 months."

The first part of this observation is undoubtedly correct and the second can hardly be contradicted by an Administration which at the General Election, and we will ignore the "at a stroke" controversy, quite clearly undertook to get on top of price inflation, claiming that its policies for competition, reduced taxation, public economy, and reform of industrial relations, would have this result. Not only have they had the opposite result so far but even the most fair-minded observer finds it well-nigh impossible to imagine how present policies can ever have that result.

The policy of shock-therapy is as bankrupt as the lamest duck, yet Mr Heath can still proclaim, as he did in a speech last Friday, "We are decisively... Perhaps when looked at in the perspective of history, it will be recognised that we acted momentously. Within weeks

Faceless wonder

PETER JENKINS

we set in motion those fundamental reforms which were neglected in the past but without which there can be no future."

The pressures for inflationary measures within the Government, and more important, perhaps, on the Tory backbenches, are mounting daily and shrewd Tory politicians are laying odds on a relaxation before the summer recess, notwithstanding the persistent hard line of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor. But a bit of fine-tuning to boost demand, and boost it quickly within the time scale of the Common Market debate, is by no means the end of the matter. The big question for the Government is whether it can continue with a general strategy, give or take a bit more economic growth, which has proved profoundly unpopular and contains no hint of ultimate success.

The affair of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders is very much to the point. Mr John Davies, fully supported by the Prime Minister, pressed for a more ruthless response than the one eventually adopted by the Cabinet. They were prepared, in effect, to let the

whole thing go. It was the Cabinet which insisted on temporary relief and propping up operations. But the result, nevertheless, was one in which the emphasis was on the harshness of the Government's attitude to a failed business enterprise rather than on its human concern for the innocent victims.

Thus what is somewhat remarkable about this Government—at least remarkable to those who do not make the error of supposing that the Conservative Party is foremostly, either by history or instinct, dedicated to a capitalistic ideology—is its apparent insensitivity to what is happening in the country and to what, for all its dreams and best intentions, it is contributing to make a lot worse. It would be much more reassuring if there were a few stricken and worried faces on view.

Consistency and determination and courage are political qualities which normally deserve some applause; but there is cause for alarmed concern about a Government which courts trouble at home and abroad with simultaneous abandon.

Notice to employers

SELECTED HALVED

from 5th July 1971

The weekly rates of Selective Employment Tax payable by employers are being halved from 5th July 1971. The new rates will be £1.20 for men, £0.80 for women and boys, and £0.40 for girls. The table below shows the main new Class 1 National Insurance stamp rates, and the unchanged Classes 2 and 3 rates.

CLASS 1 EMPLOYED PERSONS		New employer's rate	Employee's rate (unchanged)	Total stamp value
Employees not contracted out	Men	£2.15	£0.88	£3.03
	Women	£1.40	£0.75	£2.15
'Special' cards—i.e. people over 65 (60 women) who are treated as retired and certain married women and widows	Men	£2.15	£0.04	£2.19
	Women	£1.40	£0.03	£1.43
Under 18 employees	Boys	£1.22	£0.57	£1.79
	Girls	£0.93	£0.48	£1.41
'Special' cards—certain married women under 18		£0.93	£0.01	£0.94
Contracted out employees	Men	£2.27	£1.00	£3.27
	Women	£1.48	£0.83	£2.31
'Special' cards—certain married women and widows		£1.48	£0.03	£1.51
CLASSES 2 & 3 (unchanged)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Class 2: self-employed	£1.24	£1.03	£0.70	£0.60
Class 3: non-employed	£0.99	£0.78	£0.56	£0.46

If you would like fuller details of the new rates please ask your local Social Security Office for leaflet NI 189.

Issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.

MISCELLANY

Hush, hush

ABOUT Europeans are not sitting on July 17 about a struggle. Confidential negotiations have gone out this week for a "confidential briefing" by the Labour Committee for Europe. The one-day think-in has been called for July 10, a week before the special party conference, and will be held in the New Amassadors Hotel, near Euston station.

Participants are promised a series of sessions with "leading frontbench and other parliamentary members of the committee." They will be contemplating the best ways in which supporters of British membership can "ensure that the issue is adequately debated within the Labour movement."

It will, the invitation stresses, be a confidential meeting. No press will be issued. Buffet lunch, travel grants available. Watch its space.

Louped up

RINCE Norodom Sihanouk, writer, and film-maker, is almost disappeared from the news in the Peking haven. At next week he will be receiving his first English sitters since he lost his Cambodian throne. They are Ken Oates and Chris Farley, of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, who have been running an international campaign to have Sihanouk recognised as the continuing lawful Head of State. The foundation has been fighting for the Czechs to a delegation of Western specialists visit Dubcek. Coates is the two issues have more in common than meets the eye—two popular leaders ousted by superpower ups. When the foundation sent letters to Sihanouk by



SIHANOUK: visitors

way of the Cambodian embassy in Prague, the Czech post office passed them on to the new Cambodian regime. So much for the superpowers' overlap of interests.

No one here knows just where in Peking Sihanouk is living. Nowadays, the Russell Foundation, simply addresses mail to: "Prince Sihanouk, Peking, China." It gets through.

● COMPETITION for Sir G. Nabarro (NAB 1, 2, 3 ad inf). Colonel Sir Tufin Beemish, the loyal Tory MP for Leamington, was seen yesterday driving away from Conservative Central Office in a car with the registration letters "TUF" and the strange device printed on its rear: "Rebel." All, it seems, without cost or tracing. TUF is a Sussex registration. Rebel is a model made in Canada by American Motors.

Flag day

LONG memories, long consciences. Twenty-four years to the month after Exodus, the most revered of all the illegal immigrant boats, was

halted off the coast of Palestine, its flag has been returned to the Israeli naval museum in Haifa.

The ensign was handsewn from silk—apparently an old blue and white prayer shawl—and is patched, stained, and faded. It was given to a Jewish contractor, Louis Scott, by one of his workers, Joseph Emanuel Ferrada, who wrote a "confession" on the back of a picture postcard of the destroyer HMS Charity.

He had, he said, been a member of one of the boarding parties that clambered on to Exodus after it had been intercepted by half a dozen Royal Navy destroyers. "I return this flag to the rightful owners. It was moved by me from the Exodus whilst serving aboard HMS Charity."

Head count

TALE WITH A happy ending, from Sotheby's (making a change from the usual sale-room saga of the rape of the dollar). Since 1856, the Glasgow City Art Gallery has prized an important Renaissance "Christ and the Adulteress," probably by Giorgione (but perhaps by Titian). In 1859 it was recorded as part of the collection of Queen Christina of Sweden, when it was certainly in good order. But at some time later, the figure of a man on the right was cut away. The head of this figure came up for sale yesterday, and was bought by Glasgow for £17,000.

World wide

TO THE horror of West German industry, the economic overlord, Karl Schiller, is stopping firms entertaining their clients at the tax man's expense. He claims this will save about 500 million marks a year (about £57 millions). "Die Welt" has been hav-

ing a wounded look at whether the rest of the world gets away with it. Britain is no less tightfisted (Labour has left some stain on the Treasury). Canada and Japan seem to have the most understanding revenue departments.

In Canada you can set the price of a country house, a game reserve, a yacht, or even a private golf course against the tax you can save by giving presents to customers—twice as much as the country's total defence budget.

● OF 400 ACCIDENTS investigated by Ford, 10 per cent involved collisions between the vehicles and lamp-posts. This is an interesting fact, Ford researchers note, "suggests that the country's lamp-posts generally are badly positioned." And the cars?

Sugared pill

BARBADOS is withdrawing its High Commissioner, Waldo Waldron-Ramsey, after barely a year in London. The High Commission will announce his impending departure any day now, but the Barbadians are saying nothing about the reason for this quick move.

The less than diplomatic word is that Errol Barrow's Government in Barbados was displeased by Waldron-Ramsey's performance at and after the Commonwealth sugar talks in London a month ago.

Geoffrey Rippon managed to reassure all the sugar-producers but Barbados, but their interests were being looked after in Brussels. Waldron-Ramsey emerged denouncing the agreement as "putrid." Barrow thought the terms a bit vague, too, but there are ways.

ADVERTISING FEATURE

There's value in a Pinta!

Of course milk is a refreshing drink, but all too often we can forget that it is also a valuable food. Valuable is here the operative word, for not only is milk valuable in itself, but it provides the housewife with astonishing value for money.

The fact that milk is Nature's own food and the earliest food we take gives it a flying start, but this goodness is not something which we outgrow. While our diet naturally increases in variety and is governed by our individual tastes, the nutritional value of milk continues to sustain us right through life—if we will let it!

We must admit that there is no such thing as a perfect food, but milk is the nearest we have for it contains some of all the nutrients necessary to maintain life and to promote growth—proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins.

Proteins are essential for the growth and repair of the human body, fats and carbohydrates provide us with energy and warmth, minerals are vital for building our bone structure and teeth as well as regulating the body's life processes, and vitamins keep us generally in good health. In milk all these come in a form that is easily digested and

they start work at once. There is no waste.

When we buy a pint of milk we are buying a treasure chest without realising it, whether we simply drink it by itself or use it in cooking or in other milk drinks.

Naturally all this is of particular importance for children and adolescents. For example, take calcium, which is of such importance for the development of our teeth and bones.

The Department of Health and Social Security recommends that children from one to five years old should have 500 milligrams of calcium every day. Why? Because 99 per cent of the enamel protecting our teeth is calcium salts, and so is two-thirds of the main body of our teeth, and these are growing well into our teens. Our bone structure is not complete until even later. One pint of milk contains 680 milligrams of calcium. The same pint of milk each day contains all the riboflavin (Vitamin B2) needed by a child under five, and the protein value of nearly a quarter of a pound of steak.

This is why one can talk so confidently about value for money. In these terms milk really does help to stretch the family budget, and makes it unnecessary to spend so much on expensive foods. Today, when the house-

keeping has to go farther than ever this is a real consideration.

The retail price of milk is controlled by the Government, and this is true of no other food today. In a sense, this can be regarded as a tribute to its importance because it means that the price is kept as low as possible, linked as it is to the importance of a thriving agriculture to our national economy.

In another sense milk is actually cheaper than before the war when related to earnings, since it takes fewer man-hours to earn the price of a pint today than in 1933. British agriculture has benefited by the application of the most sophisticated technical processes. It is highly mechanised and its astonishing technological advances in recent years have helped to keep prices stable. All this is vital to an industry affecting virtually the entire population. Compared with other countries our milk consumption is high, much higher, for instance, than that of the United States.

Technology is not the whole answer. We in Britain are lucky in having a climate that is conducive to dairy farming, and the high quality of our milk is basically due to our rich pasture and the good husbandry that looks after our 3,000,000 cows. Here we are

lucky, but a man has to earn his luck, and we can all be thankful for the ever increasing skill of dairy farmers and dairymen who work hard to ensure that the whole process of milk production and distribution gets off on the right foot.

Milk is governed by legislation and regulation at every stage from the cow to the consumer. Laboratory tests and the most stringent rules of hygiene ensure its purity, and it is illegal to adulterate it in any way. This means that whatever grade of milk we buy, provided we are buying fresh milk, the housewife is always buying the whole milk, and therefore benefiting from the wide range of nutrients that it contains.

Professor John Yudkin, Professor of Nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College, University of London, said recently that milk has a higher nutritional value than any other single food. Maybe that is why many of our top athletes and sportsmen train on milk, which restores all that spent energy.

Maybe that, too, is why the wise housewife with the welfare of all her family at heart, continues to buy milk from British farms both for her table and her kitchen. This way she may also have something new at the end of the week, and that does call for a celebration.



Right to the Door

Few people realise how very fortunate we are in this country in having our milk delivered to the door. No other country has such a highly developed and thorough service. Normally there is no charge, and this doorstep delivery is of great benefit to the busy housewife.

Belong a liquid milk is heavy and in other circumstances would be an additional burden in the shopping basket. The removal of this burden is in itself a tremendous benefit.

Then again the fact that the milkman calls at the same time every day helps the housewife to plan her day and her cooking schedule. "You could set your watch by the milkman" is a common enough saying.

For many people living alone the milkman's call is often the only contact with the outside world, and it is a friendly one. But even in large households with young children competing for attention the milkman is a welcome visitor, even if he has little time to chat.

In fact as we all know, milkmen are always helping out beyond the line of duty. They have passed on the news, rescued the cat, opened the jar that has refused all other hands, delivered the message down the street, and sometimes staved off real disaster.

This service contributes to the value for money which the British housewife enjoys in her milk purchases, not only is milk the most nourishing food there is but it comes to the doorstep absolutely fresh in hermetically sealed bottles with clockwork regularity.

Nothing we eat or drink is so close to nature as milk, for it comes to us within hours of milking having been collected from the farm, laboratory tested, processed, bottled and distributed. This is only possible by a miracle of organisation, which makes it possible for something like 32 million pints of milk to be delivered

to 14 million homes by 40,000 milkmen. In fact the milkman runs a travelling dairy shop, supplying a wide range of dairy produce, such as cream, English cheese, butter and yogurt.

Rain or shine, whatever the weather the milk gets through, and this reliability saves the housewife as well as the temper.

There is something that every housewife can do to help her milkman, and incidentally to ensure that the regular milk supply keeps going, and that is to put out the empty bottles regularly for collection.

When we buy milk from the milkman we only pay for the milk. We do not pay for the bottle which is the property of the dairy. For every pint bottle we have in the house there are four or five in transit or being sterilised at the depot, and obviously it is vital to the regular flow of milk that there should be a regular flow of bottles. Misused or broken bottles contribute to waste and a dangerous waste as well as litter, for which ultimately we have to pay.

By returning the bottles regularly we do both our milkman and ourselves a service and help to keep down the price of milk. Most housewives are very good about this, but bottle losses can be high and costly.

The milkman is the last link in the chain from the cow to consumer, and he alone holds the confidence of his customers. It is the proud boast of the dairy industry that such confidence is never misplaced, and that the standards of purity and hygiene that are absolutely essential to the industry are retained right down the line.

Efficient and economic distribution coupled with a personal touch and individuality, plays its part in making our most nourishing food our most economical.

Milk is one of the most versatile products which can be purchased today. You can drink it straight or flavoured, hot or cold, use it in sweet or savoury dishes, or it can form part of a calorie controlled diet.

Dieting is much easier if a group of friends join together and if you discuss your plans over a pint it will only cost you a few pence. Start with a weigh-in and meet daily to check weight losses. Don't be disappointed if your own weight loss is slower than your friends providing you follow the diet excess fat will disappear.

Most people have their own theories on how to lose weight. But the real question is how to lose weight and keep fit and energetic. In other words, how do you take less of the wrong foods, whilst making sure you have enough of the right foods?

What could be more right than milk and dairy products. A diet based on a pint of milk will ensure that you can cut your calories, and at the same time ensure that you have all the protein, vitamins and the other nourishment you need for health, energy and fitness. This is the way to make sure you will be slimmer and healthier too. To help you on your way, there are easy exercises recommended by the Central Council of Physical Recreation which you can enjoy. Remember too that walking to work or the shops not only saves you money but will make you feel fitter and happier. Don't always take the lift, climb the stairs. When you are at home in the garden, or just sitting and thinking remember that a yawning stretching movement is a helpful exercise.

Following this diet and the exercise will firm your muscles and smooth your skin whilst excessive fat is disappearing. If you are not entirely fit you should, of course, consult your doctor before following a diet or special exercises.

In this diet you can eat normal portions of the foods listed, except when otherwise stated. You should drink a pint of milk a day, some of which can be used in tea or coffee. You can also drink as much water as you like. Going thirsty will not help you to lose fat, but it will help to make you irritable and look ill. Remember that alcohol is not allowed and only soft drinks sweetened with an artificial sweetener may be taken. When food needs to be sweetened, use an artificial sweetener but not sorbitol because it is fattening. Make sure your crispbread is labelled 'starch-reduced'.

You don't have to follow the diet day by day in the way it is arranged. For example you can switch the evening and midday meals, or eat Tuesday's meals on Monday. On this diet you can lose up to 7 pounds in one week, but the exact amount will depend on a number of personal factors, such as how much overweight you are, how active you are and so on. If you don't lose as much as you would like in the first week you should continue the diet for another seven days.

When you have completed your period of dieting, please don't go straight back to your previous eating habits. Keep to a diet low in starch and sugar, keep up your exercises regularly. And above all keep going on your milk and dairy products.

EATING OUT
If you are eating in a restaurant where you cannot get a meal exactly as allowed in the diet, the list below

The Seven Day Milk Diet

BREAKFAST (every day for 7 days)
1 egg, scrambled, fried or boiled
1 starch reduced crispbread with butter
tea or coffee with milk**

MIDDAY MEAL
Monday
Clear soup
Cold meat or cottage cheese
Green salad
Slice of melon or half a grapefruit**
1 glass milk

Tuesday
3 fish fingers
Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion)
1 glass milk

Wednesday
Cauliflower with cheese
1 starch reduced crispbread with butter
1 glass milk

Thursday
1 Scotch egg or a plain omelette made with 2 eggs
1 starch reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1½ in. cube)

Friday
Sardines, salmon or prawns
French or runner beans
Green salad
Apple or orange
1 glass milk

Saturday
Gammon
Green salad or braised celery or endive
Plain yogurt or an apple
1 glass milk

Sunday
Roast beef or lamb
Small potato
Brussels sprouts or cabbage
Fresh fruit salad**
Real dairy cream

NIGHTCAP (every day for 7 days)
1 glass milk, hot or cold

EVENING MEAL
Minced beef
Brussels sprouts or cabbage
Stewed fruit** and/or plain yogurt

Chicken casserole (no potatoes)
1 starch reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1½ in. cube)

Grilled liver or lean ham
Spinach or cabbage
Apple, pear or orange

Clear soup
Grilled steak
1 small potato
Broccoli or cauliflower

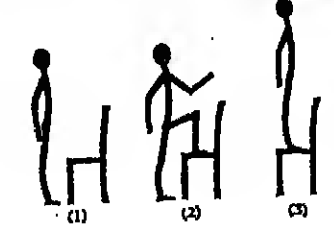
Baked fish or lamb chop
French or runner beans
1 starch reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1½ in. cube)

Poached haddock and egg
1 starch reduced crispbread with butter
English cheese (1½ in. cube)

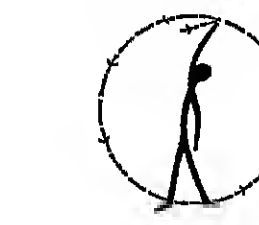
Cold meat
Peas, fresh or frozen (small portion)
Apple or orange
1 glass milk

**You may use a few drops of any brand of artificial sweetener but not sorbitol because it is fattening.

STEP-UPS (for both men and women)



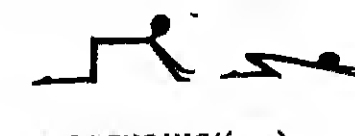
ALL IN ONE (for women)



LEG SWING (for women)



SPINE STRETCHING (for men)



SKI BENDING (for men)



shows the food from which you can choose.

Meat, poultry, or fish (without batter), green leafy vegetables or green salads, milk, English cheese and eggs. A small amount of fresh fruit. Avoid bread, rolls, biscuits, pies, pastry, potatoes, rice, thickened soups, and sauces, and any sweet dish.

HOME EXERCISES
These should be performed daily, and preferably in underclothes or other light clothing. There is no virtue in doing them first thing in the morning and each person should choose the most convenient time.

STEP-UPS (for both men and women)
Stepping on and off an ordinary household chair at a regular rhythm. Stand about 18 inches away from the chair, which should have its back against a wall to ensure stability. Stand with feet together (1), and begin by placing one foot on the chair (in the center) (2), push with the other foot and stand on the chair with knees straight (3), return the first foot to the ground (4) and resume the original starting position (5). Repeat this stepping up rhythmically with each step taking about one second. It is an excellent exercise for promoting circulation and improving respiration. To begin with, ten step-ups should be attempted. With improved fitness a further ten may be added with a short rest between.

ALL IN ONE (for women)

Stand 'tall'. Lift your right arm up, pointing towards the ceiling. Stepping out to your right and using your right hand as your guide begin to trace the biggest letter 'Q' possible. From your wide stretch out to your right, you will to a low sweeping movement across in front of you (knees deeply bending); then change your weight towards the left, reaching right across as far as you can (your right arm will now be far across to your left) and then, bringing your feet together, stretch round and up to your original position. Repeat, using left arm as the guide. This movement must flow continuously and be as large a movement as possible. It has height, width and depth, and you will try to make it higher, wider and deeper each time you perform it. This has to be done if you were cleaning the outer rim of an outside circular mirror.

LEG SWING (for women)
Stand 'tall', right hand resting lightly on the back of a chair. Swing the left leg forwards and backwards four times, with a straight knee. Face opposite direction. Hold chair with left hand and swing the right leg. Keep an easy, upright posture throughout. The swing comes from the hip, later, practise the same movement without holding on to the chair but maintain good balance.

SPINE STRETCHING (for men)
From all-fours position sit back on heels, keeping the hands in the original position then move forward until back is completely arched.

SKI BENDING (for men)
Stand with one foot slightly ahead of the other and the arms lifted to shoulder height.

Keeping the feet flat on the floor, head the knees allowing the seat to drop low and the arms to swing downward and backward. Swing back to standing position, stretch arms high over head, reach high with a feeling of arching in the upper part of the spine.

Savoury Pancakes

Why should pancakes be considered a "once a year" treat? They are enjoyed by most people and are highly nutritious with their basic ingredients of milk and eggs. For the batter you require:

4ozs. plain flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 beaten egg
1oz. melted butter
1 pint milk
extra butter for frying

These ingredients will make 8 small or 6 larger pancakes. Use three tablespoons of batter for each small pancake and 4 tablespoons of batter for larger pancakes.

Sieve the flour and salt into a mixing bowl. Make a well in the centre of the flour and using a wooden spoon gradually blend in the beaten egg and half the milk. Beat well and leave to stand in a cool place for 20 to 30 minutes, then stir in the remaining milk and melted butter.

Melt a little butter in a frying pan—just sufficient to coat the pan. Pour in 3 or 4 tablespoons of the batter and quickly tilt the pan to coat it thinly. Cook for about one minute. Toss or turn the pancake and fry on the other side until both sides are a golden brown colour.

To keep the first pancakes hot while the rest are being cooked place them on a plate, on top of a saucepan of boiling water. Cover them with another plate.

Pre-fried pancakes can be cooked in the morning for use later in the day or on the following day. As the pancakes are ready heap them on top of each in the paper, then put them into a polythene bag and keep them in a cool place. Reheat pancakes by frying them for approximately one minute on each side. Pancakes make delicious luncheon or

supper dishes and these two recipes will each serve four people

PANCAKE FARCIE

Pancake batter made with 4ozs. flour
1oz. butter
1oz. flour
seasoning
1 pint milk
1lb. prawns, peeled
6 large spring onions
4 tablespoons double dairy cream
8 tablespoons apple purée
chopped spring onions to garnish

Make 8 pancakes in the usual way. Stack up in a clean colt and keep warm. Place the butter, flour seasoning and milk in a pan. Stir well over a heat and bring to the boil. Add the prawns and spring onions. Add the double cream and keep hot, but do not boil. Spread a tablespoon of hot apple purée on each pancake. Pile some prawn farcie down the centre of each and fold the two edges over. Arrange them on a hot serving dish and garnish with spring onions.

BRITANNY PANCAKES

Pancake batter made with 4ozs. flour
Soch cold minced meat
1 tablespoon tomato ketchup
dash of Worcester sauce
1 tin (10oz.) condensed cream
on onion soup

Fry 8 large pancakes and keep them warm. Pre-heat the oven Gas Mark 4 or 350°F. Combine the meat with the tomato ketchup and Worcester sauce and divide the mixture equally between the pancakes.

Roll up and place in a heat-proof dish. Coat with the condensed onion soup. Bake for 15 to 20 minutes.



Pancake Farcie

Chicken and Mushroom Pie



Making the most of Chicken

A chicken weighing about 3lbs. will, when roasted, serve five or six people, so for the small family, recipes offering an alternative to cold chicken are worth keeping. The selection made here has been chosen as particularly suitable for the family.

CHICKEN AND MUSHROOM PIE

1 pint freshly made white sauce (made with 2ozs. flour, 2ozs. butter, 1 pint milk)
2ozs. cooked chicken, coarsely chopped
4ozs. mushrooms, peeled and sliced
salt and pepper

Combine all ingredients, season to taste then turn into a 1½ pint oval pie dish.

ROUGH PUFF PASTRY

8ozs. plain flour
1 level teaspoon salt
6ozs. butter
1 teaspoon lemon juice
1 pint cold water to mix

Sift the flour and salt together. Cut butter into pieces the size of a small walnut and add to flour. Mix to a soft dough with lemon juice and cold water. Draw together with finger tips.

Turn on to a floured board and roll into a long, narrow strip 18" x 6" keeping the ends square. Fold lower third up and top third down, to make a neat square "parcel." Seal edges with a rolling pin. Give pastry a half-turn so that the fold comes to left-hand side. Repeat rolling, folding and turning four times. Leave in a cold place for some time before using. Roll out pastry to just under 8" thickness. Cut out lid to fit top of pie dish. Line edges of pie dish with strips of pastry. Moisten with water,

cover with lid and then press well together to seal. Knock up with back of knife and press into autumnal shapes over with beaten egg and decorate with leaves, rolled and cut out from trimmings. Bake towards top of a hot oven at 450°F or Gas Mark 8 for 15 minutes then at 375°F or Gas Mark 5 for a further 15-20 minutes.

CHICKEN FRICASSEE

1lb. cooked chicken
2ozs. butter
2ozs. flour
1 pint milk
salt and pepper
mashed potatoes

Cut the chicken into small pieces. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the flour and mix well. Add the milk gradually, a simmer gently for 5 minutes, stirring all the time. Add seasoning to taste. Stir in chicken and reheat slowly. Serve in a hot dish and arrange a border of mashed potatoes around it.

CHICKEN BASKETS

Toast baskets
1lb. cooked chicken
1 small onion, chopped
1 pint white sauce
seasoning
chopped parsley

To make the toast basket, slice some bread about 1" thick and butter on both sides. Press each slice into a deep patty-pan and bake in a slow oven 300°F or Gas Mark 1 until golden brown. Cut chicken into small pieces. Prepare white sauce (1oz. butter, 1oz. flour, and 1 pint milk) in the usual way. Add chicken and onion, season well, and fill toast baskets with the mixture. If the dish is to be served hot, heat the baskets and the filling separately. Garnish with parsley.

July 1, 1971



Pinta value!

-on your doorstep, rain or shine

Milk is the ideal convenience food: a perfect package deal in terms of calcium, protein, riboflavine and other vitamins. Over the years the price goes up, but in fact, in relation to other prices and to wage increases, milk is *cheaper* than it was in 1938.

And it's still delivered to the door, rain or shine!

If you are in a position to give advice, please persuade families of the importance of keeping up their daily pintas. And please encourage any who might be entitled to **FREE** milk to claim it.

The W11 claim form can be obtained from any Post Office, Social Security Office, or Child Health Clinic.

All this is what one pint of milk contains:

1 Calcium—all that young children need each day. Calcium feeds growing bones to make them stronger and thicker, and toughens young teeth to help them resist decay.

2 Protein—nearly as much as in a quarter-pound of beef steak. Protein supplies men, women and children with the essential material to build and maintain strong bodies and firm muscles.

3 Riboflavine (Vitamin B₂)—all that children under five need each day, and between 48% and 90% of the requirement of all adults and older children.

Children must have Riboflavine for proper growth.

4 Vitamin A—helps to protect and maintain good eyesight and healthy skin. One pint of milk supplies over 70% of the daily requirement for young children, and 30% for adults.

5 Thiamine (Vitamin B₁), Niacin and Vitamin C—in addition, one pint of milk guarantees at least one-sixth of the daily requirements of Thiamine and Niacin, together with a small quantity of Vitamin C, for each member of your family.

There's pinta value for you!

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC1. Telephone 01-837 7011

Standard advertising 50p per line, 10 lines per column inch. Displayed (single or double) 10p per line, 10 lines per column inch. Property 10p per line, 10 lines per column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths 50p per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion required. There is a standard charge of 50p for the use of Postal Box numbers.

Overseas Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

FINANCIAL ADVISER

St. Kitts

To advise on financial matters affecting the Government and its Budget; and in particular fiscal policy, Public Debt, raising of loans, investment policy and financial aspects of development projects. Candidates must have extensive experience with overseas governments' accounts and the ability to undertake above duties. Contract two years. Salary to be arranged. In addition a variable tax-free overseas allowance between £438 and £1,145 p.a. is payable.

AGRICULTURAL OFFICER (SEEDS)

£1,402-£2,826/Malawi

To organise production of maize and ground nut seeds, advise on seed legislation and the introduction of a seed certification scheme. A degree or diploma in agriculture or allied science with considerable experience in seed production is required. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of a tour not less than 30 months.

PRINCIPAL

£3,237-£3,574/East Africa

To be responsible for the East African Posts and Telecommunications Central Training School for efficient organisation and administration of school, planning and direction of programmes and organisation of teacher-training instructors. Should actively participate in teaching. Applicants, male, 35-45 years; should possess a telecommunications engineering degree with at least three years field experience and adequate teaching qualifications and experience. Ability to guide and encourage students and plan for the School's needs. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

AUDITOR

£2,310-£2,589/Zambia

To conduct Government and Statutory Board audits under supervision normally as part of a team but with occasional individual assignments. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age with an intermediate accountancy qualification or degree, plus two years relevant experience. A gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to:-

The Appointments Officer, Room 301, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

Sheffield Polytechnic

ADMINISTRATOR AND REGISTRAR

Applications are invited for two key posts in the Polytechnic administration which has been expanded and re-structured to provide for future development.

Registrar

He will lead a division responsible for the complete range of academic affairs—servicing of the Academic Board and its committees, course submissions and approvals, examinations—and the maintenance of computerised student records and statistics. Additional responsibilities will include all Polytechnic publicity and utilisation of accommodation. Applicants must be graduates, preferably with relevant experience in high education.

Administrator

He will be responsible for organising and directing the financial procedures of the Polytechnic in accordance with financial rules including preparation of revenue estimates and the detailed control and recording of expenditure. Another main area of responsibility includes all Polytechnic central services and the maintenance and cleaning of buildings. Applicants should have considerable experience and hold an appropriate professional qualification. Experience in Local Government or higher education would be an advantage.

These posts will demand considerable initiative and skill in supervising staff over a wide range of functions and the maintenance of effective links with other administrative units. Salary scale: £2,556-£2,949.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from

The Secretary (Ref. C)

SHEFFIELD POLYTECHNIC,

Pond Street, Sheffield S1 1WB,

and should be returned within 12 days of the appearance of this advertisement

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

As the result of an internal promotion a vacancy exists for the territory of North and West Wales, comprising the counties of Carmarvon, Morioneth, Montgomery, Cardigan, Radnorshire and Anglesey.

The ideal candidate will be a representative aged 25-35 years with recent experience of the wine trade, although full consideration will be given to applicants from the drinks trade in general. It will also be advantageous to be Welsh speaking.

Residence within territory following appointment necessary. Company car, usual expenses, pension scheme, etc.

Local interviews will be offered.

Applications, in writing, stating age, current salary and brief details of experience to:

HARVEYS Personnel and Training Manager,

Harvey House, Whitechurch Lane,

Whitchurch, Bristol BS9 7JE.

Tel: 01454 71111

Fax: 01454 71111

Telex: 01454 71111

Cable: 01454 71111

Post: 01454 71111

Radio: 01454 71111

TV: 01454 71111

Satellite: 01454 71111

Mobile: 01454 71111

Fax: 01454 71111

Telex: 01454 71111

Cable: 01454 71111

Post: 01454 71111

Radio: 01454 71111

TV: 01454 71111

Satellite: 01454 71111

Mobile: 01454 71111

Fax: 01454 71111

Telex: 01454 71111

Cable: 01454 71111

Post: 01454 71111

Radio: 01454 71111

TV: 01454 71111

Satellite: 01454 71111

Sheffield Polytechnic

HEAD OF UNIT FOR MANAGEMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICES

The Unit is being established to meet present and future needs of management in the public services by providing post-graduate (Red post) experience courses and through research. Staff of the Unit will maintain close contact with public authorities and agencies, government departments and the health and social services and the Unit will call upon a range of professional expertise available within the Polytechnic.

The Head must be academically well qualified, with experience to justify leadership of a team of senior staff in teaching and research and with the ability to co-operate at national level with the interests this Unit will serve. Salary (corresponding to a Grade V Department) £3,395-£3,765 (under review).

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary (Ref. C), Sheffield Polytechnic, Pond Street, Sheffield, S1 1WB to whom they should be returned within the next fourteen days.

GOODYEAR'S EUROPEAN CHEMICAL DIVISION

is seeking a

PRODUCT MANAGER

for its natsyn synthetic polyisoprene.

This man will be a graduate chemist or chemical engineer in his 30's possessing practical experience in compounding and processing natural and synthetic polyisoprene rubbers, with a strong interest in commercial marketing.

Location is at Goodyear's European Chemical Technical and Marketing Centre at ORSAY (France), 15 miles S.W. of Paris.

Market responsibility will be for all of Europe. Salary in keeping with experience and qualifications.

Send applications to:

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE GOODYEAR

Division Chimique.

Boite Postale 121, 92-Rueil Malmaison.

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

SENIOR SECRETARIES

are required to work with our Liaison Officers responsible for world-wide population activities. Absorbing work, attractive salaries. Phone or write:

Office Manager, IPPF,

18/20 Lower Regent Street,

London, SW1Y 4PW.

01-839 2911

INTERNATIONAL PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION

SOCIAL SERVICES

Citizen's Advice Bureau

Service

was three vacancies for

TRAVELLING

ADVISORY OFFICERS

1. Midlands Region based on Birmingham at first but later to be on a full-time basis.

2. West Region based on Stockport — a full-time officer.

3. North East Region covering Northumberland, Durham and Cumbria — a part-time officer.

Knowledge of social services, administrative experience and organising ability essential. Must be car drivers. Salary in the range £1,559 to £2,179 according to experience. Full-time appointments are for a 31-day week. Flexible and part-time appointments are available. For further particulars and application forms write to: Mr. J. GLASIER, Director, Social Services, 26 Bedford Square, London, WC1E 3EU, quoting reference CAG/20.

WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Social Services Department

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S

RECEPTION CENTRE, RUSTINGTON

Solely qualified experienced male

DEPUTY WARDEN for one year beginning September 1971. Reception/Assessment Officer, while present holder is away on training course. Single accommodation available.

This post could be valuable for someone wishing to further their residential

knowledge and gain experience in a position of senior responsibility.

Salary level £34 to £1,164 per annum less £215 for board lodging. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, County Hall, Chichester, Sussex.

FURTHER INFORMATION: Mr. J. GLASIER, Director, Social Services, 26 Bedford Square, London, WC1E 3EU, quoting reference CAG/20.

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Senior DEVELOPMENT CHEMIST

THE COMPANY

Lennig is the U.K. subsidiary of Rohm and Haas of Philadelphia, a group manufacturing intermediates, mostly acrylic-based, for use by industry and agriculture. New works are shortly to open at Teesside producing methyl methacrylate and acrylate monomers.

THE JOB

This will be at the new Teesside works with functional responsibility to the Technical Manager for investigating and developing more economic processes and problem-solving generally for a wide range of considerable process complexity and advanced technology. Within two years, the man selected could be responsible for five graduate chemists. Some knowledge/experience of chemical engineering would be helpful.

THE MAN

The need is for a graduate chemist with a top honours degree/Ph.D. age around 30 who minimally has several years practical industrial experience associated with plant operation. A probing and incisive mind plus an ability to manage people effectively are the main personal requirements.

CONDITIONS

Initial salary will match the professional competence and experience of the candidate. The successful candidate will receive a salary of £10,000 per annum plus a £1,000 bonus and a £1,000 pension. The successful candidate will also receive a £1,000 bonus and a £1,000 pension.

LENNIG

CHEMICALS LIMITED

Lennig House, 2 Mason's Avenue, Croydon CR9 3NE

Fredk. Smith & Co.

TENAX ROAD, TRAFFORD PARK

MANCHESTER 17.

ASSISTANT

PURCHASING OFFICER

required

Duties include the purchasing of raw materials, Engineering supplies and control of utility services and external transport contracts.

The successful applicant will be about 30 years of age with purchasing experience in an engineering environment. Some knowledge of financial and cost accounting relating to budgetary control will be a valuable asset.

This is an opportunity to understand the Purchasing Manager with a view to promotion upon his retirement.

Applications in writing giving personal history and salary required to:

Mr. E. Payne, Personnel Manager,

Derby House, 12 Booth Street, Manchester M60 2ED.

DIVISIONAL SALES MANAGER

HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES

This is a new appointment, the individual selected will be responsible for the promotion and administration of Group Sales of approximately £4 million per annum. The selected candidate is likely to have had considerable experience in sales administration, preferably but not essentially, in household textiles. This is a senior position, based in the Manchester area for which a commensurate salary will be paid.

Reply in confidence to:

SPICER & PEGLER,

reference FFS,

Derby House, 12 Booth Street, Manchester M60 2ED.

SITUATIONS

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

County Borough of Brighton

ROYAL PAVILION, ART GALLERY AND MUSEUMS DEPARTMENT

KEEPER OF THE ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM

Applicants should be graduates with a degree in Art History or a related subject. They should have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. Salary in the range £2,179 to £2,826 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director, Royal Pavilion, Art Gallery and Museums, North Gate House, Church Street, Brighton, BN1 1RH. Closing date: 10.10.71.

Further details may be obtained from the Director, Royal Pavilion, Art Gallery and Museums, North Gate House, Church Street, Brighton, BN1 1RH. Closing date: 10.10.71.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Required from September 1971, unless otherwise stated

COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE FOR HEARING IMPAIRED CHILDREN
SHAWBROOK SCHOOL FOR PARTIALLY HEARING CHILDREN
Carnegie Road, West Didsbury, Manchester M20 6JR

Applications are invited for the above post. There is scope in this developing department for a person of wide sympathies and initiative. Salary is £1,400 per annum. There is a possibility of a second post £1,250 being available.

BURNAGE HIGH SCHOOL

Burnage Lane, Manchester M19 1BU

RE-ADJUSTMENT OFFICER. The post holder will be responsible for the re-education of children who have been excluded from school. Salary is £1,400 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Manchester Education Committee, 100, Market Street, Manchester M1 1PL.

HIGH SCHOOL OF ART

Southall Street, Cheetham, Manchester M2 1HQ

Teacher of MUSIC to assist in the important music department, able also to offer lessons in the public school. Applications for a temporary appointment will be considered. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Manchester Education Committee, 100, Market Street, Manchester M1 1PL.

MILES PLATTING SECONDARY SCHOOL

Holland Street, Manchester M10 7AF

1. Teacher of RURAL SCIENCE. While a specialist is preferred, a general science teacher with a special interest in rural studies would be considered. Salary is £1,400 per annum. 2. Teacher of ENGLISH and FRENCH. Salary is £1,400 per annum. 3. Teacher of COMMERCIAL STUDIES. Salary is £1,400 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Manchester Education Committee, 100, Market Street, Manchester M1 1PL.

ST. GEORGE'S R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL

Nuthurst Road, New Moston, Manchester M10 0EW

Teacher of MATHEMATICS. Apply by letter to the Headmaster at the school as soon as possible. APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE HEADTEACHER AT THE SCHOOL CONCERNED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED AND SHOULD BE RETURNED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Manchester Education Committee

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Holland Street, Manchester M10 7AF. 1. Teacher of RURAL SCIENCE. While a specialist is preferred, a general science teacher with a special interest in rural studies would be considered. Salary is £1,400 per annum. 2. Teacher of ENGLISH and FRENCH. Salary is £1,400 per annum. 3. Teacher of COMMERCIAL STUDIES. Salary is £1,400 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Manchester Education Committee, 100, Market Street, Manchester M1 1PL.

West Midlands

Travellers School

RESEARCH OFFICER. Applications are invited for the post of RESEARCH OFFICER in the Travellers School. The post holder will be responsible for the research and development of the school. Salary is £1,400 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Manchester Education Committee, 100, Market Street, Manchester M1 1PL.

Manchester Education Committee

FIELDEN PARK COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Department of Printing. Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Printing. The post holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students. Salary is £1,400 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Manchester Education Committee, 100, Market Street, Manchester M1 1PL.

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RE-ADVERTISEMENT

LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

DIRECTOR OF ENGINEERING PLANNING AND TRANSPORTATION

£5883 to £6579 per annum.

Applications are invited for this appointment from Chartered Engineers or Chartered Town Planners, or preferably from persons holding both qualifications, who have had good high level professional and managerial experience in local government or similar public service.

The Director will head a Department responsible for land use and environmental planning, and civil and highway engineering design and contract supervision. Maintenance of highways, public cleansing and refuse disposal, and the operation of the refuse transfer station, will be carried out by a separate department working in close association with this department. This re-arrangement of functions will enable the Director to give undivided attention to the development and review of major town planning and engineering policies.

The Director will be a member of the Chief Officers Group which gives corporate advice on overall strategy to the Policy Sub-Committee.

Car allowance of £275 per annum.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Croydon House, Park Road, Croydon CR9 3JS. (Tel. 01-886 4433 Extension 2305). Closing date 19th July 1971.

Applicants who responded to the original advertisement are advised that their applications remain under consideration.

DRAINAGE ENGINEERS

Chartered Engineers required by Consulting Engineers in their Glasgow Office to work on the development of a multi-million pound regional drainage scheme. Applicants must have had several years' experience in the design and construction of large diameter sewers, pumping stations and treatment plants.

Salary in accordance with age and ability. Lunch vouchers issued. Free Life Assurance benefit and attractive Superannuation Scheme. Holiday arrangements honoured.

Apply by letter, stating age, qualifications and full details of experience to:

TECHNICAL SECRETARY,
BARTIE SHAW & MORTON,
95 BOWMILL STREET,
GLASGOW, C.2.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Durham

Department of Applied Physics and Electronics

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for S.R.C. CAPS awards to study:

(a) Electronic and Radio Physics in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

(b) Properties of Semiconductors in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

Also for an award to study one of the following topics:

Electromagnetic Properties of Solids, studied by the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

Retraction Materials studied by the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

Applicants should apply to:

Professor D. A. WRIGHT, Department of Applied Physics and Electronics, University of Durham, South Road, Durham.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS AND ELECTRONICS

SENIOR EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER in the Department of Applied Physics and Electronics. The post holder will be responsible for the supervision of the experimental work of the department. Salary is £1,400 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Manchester Education Committee, 100, Market Street, Manchester M1 1PL.

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Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER in the Department of Applied Physics and Electronics. The post holder will be responsible for the supervision of the experimental work of the department. Salary is £1,400 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Education, Manchester Education Committee, 100, Market Street, Manchester M1 1PL.

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BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2
Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

Brown denies making decisions

By PETER HILLMORE

Sir David Brown, who has been told by bankers that his company will get no more money, has given up all executive positions, denied yesterday it is held any executive positions. Sir David officially resigned his post two years ago and said there has been no change in function for the past two years.

The David Brown Corporation said yesterday that there has been no boardroom row and the demands by bankers and Hill Samuel, who owned to freeze loans unless David gave up his decision-making powers. But Mr John Brown, who became managing director a year ago, said: "There can only be one captain of the ship." He added: "It is easy for Sir David to say he would give up being chief executive, but it is difficult for him to put it into practice."

David Brown has been sharply criticised by the worldwide recession in the tractor industry, and has recently laid off workers in its loss-making but prestigious Aston Martin car works.

Boesx said there would be no boardroom changes, but not elaborate.

Levons on target

Levons Cooper, the factors manufacturers of engineers and machine tools, has a satisfactory start as a company, a pre-tax profit of £14,842 being in line for forecast in the offer for the 171 per cent dividend is up to expectations. But the firm is struck before providing one-half of the debt from Rolls-Royce and pension to a director for office, amounting in all £11,637.

The pound

Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
£/\$ 2.24 1/2	2.24 1/2
£/fr 136 1/2	136 1/2
£/DM 3.44 1/2	3.44 1/2
£/Sfr 2.00 1/2	2.00 1/2
£/Yen 160 1/2	160 1/2
£/Scd 15 1/2	15 1/2
£/Aust 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Mex 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Ind 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Ned 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Swi 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Nor 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Den 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Fin 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Grc 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Tur 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Arg 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Chl 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Col 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Vcn 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Per 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Bol 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Par 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Ecu 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Cen 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Car 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Mex 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Ind 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Ned 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Swi 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Nor 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Den 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Fin 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Grc 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Tur 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Arg 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Chl 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Col 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Vcn 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Per 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Bol 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Par 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Ecu 13 1/2	13 1/2
£/Cen 16 1/2	16 1/2
£/Car 13 1/2	13 1/2

CITY COMMENT

question principle

FALGAR HOUSE Investments plans to bid for Cunard again raise important question of principle on shareholders' rights. Investors who bought what they thought was a property development and investment situation, may now find themselves in a conundrum. The group plans to take the company further into the travel business, announcing that it is to put in an offer for the company when it comes for the denationalisation on.

Falgar House has no to consult shareholders on change of direction. "There is a lot of voting power in the boardroom," boasts Mr Nigel Broadbent, Commercial Union, the single shareholder, has just given its approval.

Justification for the change is that Falgar ceased to be a conventional property company and is really a specialised group should go where the profits lie. The management is considered that they simply a logical extension of the company's interests.

try and argue that taking Cunard, and then attempting to expand further in the field is not diversification. It is simply a logical extension of the company's business. "It is stretching the neck a bit too far."

Falgar is on safer ground than some of the other companies in the field. The millions tax losses of the company and the valuable tax assets that shipping firms will certainly be of use to Falgar with its millions a year profits.

say that it intends to expand and to integrate the business within a larger work of profitable operation and not to break it up.

Textile tariff ruling to curb India trade

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government is pushing ahead with its plans to protect the Lancashire cotton industry from quotas to tariffs in spite of the fact that India has refused to agree to the new scheme.

India, which supplies over 7 per cent of British consumption of cotton textiles is so worried about the effect which tariffs will have on her competitive position that even the offer of a £10 million increase in aid by Britain has not been enough to secure her agreement to the new proposals.

This emerged yesterday in a parliamentary answer by Mr Michael Noble, Minister for Trade. The announcement of the Government's decision was delayed until the last minute in the hope of securing India's agreement.

The intention to replace quotas by a tariff was announced in July 1969 by the Labour Government following a recommendation by the Textile Council. In spite of quotas, imports of cotton textiles have captured over half of British consumption in recent years. In the four years to 1970 UK production was over 20 per cent below the level of the years before. Over 900 Lancashire mills have closed over the past 10 years and the closure of hundreds more is feared before 1975.

Mr Noble said yesterday that in spite of the Government's offer of £10 million in increased aid to assist with problems of adjustment the Indian Government had been unable to agree to the UK request for a waiver of the present trade agreement between the two countries. He added: "In order to be free to introduce the tariff on January 1, 1972, and have accordingly been compelled to exercise our right under Article 16 of the trade agreement to give six months' notice of its termination. We have taken this step with the greatest reluctance in view of the cooperation we have received in the past from the Government of India and the Indian cotton industry over exports of cotton textiles to our market."

A spokesman for the India High Commission in London last night said that the British decision would have a serious effect on the foreign exchange earnings which the country badly needed.

Mr Noble said that investigations over the imposition of the tariff—which applies to cotton textiles imported from the Commonwealth preference area—were being satisfactorily concluded with all countries with rights to free entry except India. The tariff will be 61 per cent on cotton yarn and 15 per cent on cloth.

Mr Noble said that once the agreement was terminated Britain would lose the right to impose a tariff on textiles imported from the Commonwealth preference area and diminishing value on certain products in India. He added that subject to changes required by entry into the Common Market the Government had no intention of making changes in tariff treatment of imports from India other than textiles.

Perth SE tightens rules on companies

The Perth Stock Exchange, moving ahead of other Australian stock exchanges, yesterday announced tighter rules for listed companies. The chairman, Mr B. A. Wright, announced the new requirements to members of the exchange following recent scandals involving certain mining shares.

He said the Perth Stock Exchange will appoint a panel of consulting geologists to look into and advise on company reports. In cases where there is a time lag between the initial report and verification by a company board, the board could be asked to suspend trading pending the outcome.

The exchange intends to delist locally incorporated companies that do not comply in the future with listing rules. Mr Wright said: "This may appear at first sight a harsh attitude, but all the recent legislation relating to the securities industry has given no cognisance to the concept of full disclosure by companies which are listed on the stock exchange."

Australian miner to prospect in Britain

An Australian mining company is to prospect for lead and zinc in a 70 square mile area of Weardale, in the North Pennines. Work will start immediately and later the company will move into Scotland as well.

An ICI subsidiary Weardale Lead has given the company Acme Exploration, the lead and zinc rights over the ground which is owned by the Church Commissioners.

The area is said to have been the largest lead producing area in England at the end of the last century.

Acme, which is controlled by the Acme group of Sydney, says its present hunt in County Down, Northern Ireland, is only "part of a major exploration programme the company will conduct in Britain during the next few years."

It is already negotiating for "large areas" in Scotland where it will look for base metals.

Mr David McLeod, executive director of Acme, said mining experts felt "with the advent of the Common Market there would be increasing reliance in finding minerals in one's own backyard."

"The UK shows better value for exploration than many other areas," he added. "We hope that if we are lucky enough to make a find we can help provide well-paid jobs in areas suffering from population decline."

Of the Weardale prospect, Acme says a lead producing vein has been worked over seven miles.

New chief executive for IBM

Leadership of the giant International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) has gone outside the founder's family. Mr Thomas Watson, junior, son of the man who 57 years ago took over an obscure company called the Computing Tabulating Recording Company and turned it into a concern which is now worth more on the stock market than Britain's top 40 companies combined, has stepped down as chairman and chief executive.

The new chief executive is Mr T. Vincent Learson, who has been president since 1966. Mr Watson will become chairman of IBM's executive committee. Only two months ago 57-year-old Mr Watson told shareholders that he intended to remain as chairman of IBM.

Lending ceilings stay in force

The old ceilings on bank lending will remain in force for another month, the Bank of England announced last night. It is hoped that this will be enough time to finish the present talks between the bank and the financial community on the new proposals for credit control and banking competition—they are said to be going well. The extension of control is largely a formality: the banks have something over £100 million available for "restricted" lending under the present ceilings, and demand for loans has been sluggish.

Eurodollar curbs would hurt UK

Britain's balance of payments will be hit if central bankers try to curb the Eurodollar market, a banker warned yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Meadenhall, vice-president of the First National City Bank, London, was voicing many commercial bankers' fears that restrictions are soon to be applied to this mainly London-based \$60 billion wholesale money market.

Mr Meadenhall told the European-Atlantic Alliance Group that if controls were applied to British banks, the market would only find another centre to replace London.

"The loss of invisible earnings and taxable income seems a poor reward for Britain for having fostered the growth of the Eurocurrency market to its present \$60 billion size."

"It would be a fantastic irony if Britain, now presented with an opportunity of joining the Common Market, were at the same time to forfeit its position as the headquarters of the Eurodollar market."

Mr Meadenhall pleaded with central bankers not to shackle one of the "most efficient, innovative, flexible financial markets in the world."

He said controls adopted by the Common Market countries might eventually have more far-reaching consequences for British banks than recent recommendations on the Eurodollar market made by the chairman of the Bank of International Settlements.

Eurodollar bankers are living from day to day, and have recently developed considerable sympathy with British inshore fishermen and hill farmers," he added.

Mr Meadenhall felt that the Eurocurrency market was being unfairly blamed for the recent large movements of "hot money" which led to the Deutschmark crisis.

"No convincing case has yet been stated to justify controls on Eurodollar lenders," he said.

Shares prices pressed forward from the start of trading yesterday in the wake of Wall Street's nine-point recovery overnight—its best day for nearly a month—though several leading shares finished below their previous closing levels. The "Financial Times" index was up 3.6 points at 379.5.

Secondary issues mostly extended recent gains, with big situations or trading statements once more claiming most of the attention. Cunard, in particular, saw a very large turnover with the price fluctuating between 153p and 164p before settling 1p higher at 158p.

Building issues were well to the fore, additionally benefiting from the April order figures which again drew attention to the more favourable outlook for the construction industry.

So far as gilts were concerned, it was a rather unexciting day. Although the undertone remained firm throughout, demand petered out after lunch leaving only scattered gains of 1/2 or so at the longer end by the close. Earlier, the Government broker had again raised his price for the long "tap" stock, this time by 1/2.

On the prospect of longer drinking hours, breweries scored fresh and widespread gains stretching to around 7p while, after Tuesday's mild setback, stores were mostly back on the upward path.

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New York recovery gives lead

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Gordon quits Spey on policy dispute

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Mr Charles Gordon has quit Spey Investments, the unique £50 million financial and commercial empire which he founded with the backing of Britain's most powerful pension funds. His departure, said to be caused by a "difference of opinion on policy," means an end to the group's ambitious expansion plans: it also raises the question of whether the whole thing should have been created in the first place.

His controlling share interest in Spey has been sold to the pension funds, which means that they are now in full control of their investments for the first time since the group was founded some four years ago. The funds, which include those of Barclays Bank, the Electricity Council, Phoenix Assurance, Imperial Chemical Industries, and Royal Insurance, have yet to decide how they should carve the equity between them.

Mr Gordon's exit from Spey comes only two months after the group disclosed plans for a £60 million push into merchant banking over the next three years. To head the operation Mr Gordon attracted no less than five potential partners, including Sir Paul Chambers, chairman of Royal Insurance, and a former head of ICI, Sir Joseph Lockwood of EMI, and Lord Hailford, a man of many achievements but none of them in the banking world.

There can be little doubt that Mr Gordon's departure is related to his plans to build up a banking operation that would challenge the size and scope of the leading established banks. He started the hall rolling with the takeover of Hallmark Securities for £20 million and followed his empire building with the £4.8 million takeover of Goulston Finance, other events included a tie-up with the massive American United States Trust Company.

All these transactions had to be agreed by the representatives of the funds but it is understood that they called a halt at Mr Gordon's plans for expanding into such things as discount houses and acceptance houses. This is the "difference of opinion on policy."

As in any boardroom bust-up there is also the question of personality clashes. Although Spey refused any comment on its fall yesterday, it was learned that at least three of the prominent business dignitaries Mr Gordon attracted with his unique concept have left the group. None of the resignations has been announced.

On the banking side, the group has lost M. Albert Gahizon, who has now returned to his old position with the London subsidiary of Banque de Suez.

A prominent French banker, M. Gahizon was to have led the bank's big push into Europe. He stayed with Spey NV for just six weeks. Two of the other resignations were at Warwick Securities, a venture capital offshoot, and both had been with the group for only a few months.

It also appears significant that Mr Gordon's departure comes only days before Spey is to file its first set of accounts for the 18 months to December 1970. One former employee of the group said yesterday that the auditors, Cooper Brothers, found the auditing task its most difficult since setting eyes on

Life assurance from Lloyd's

By STEWART FLEMING

Lloyd's of London is finally recommended by Lord Croomer in his report on Lloyd's published last year.

Lloyd's, with the aid of merchant bankers Lazard, is to form a limited liability company, Lloyd's Life Assurance Limited, with capital of £2 million subscribed by members. Lloyd's famous unlimited liability will not apply. The capital will be held by the trustees of the Premiums Trust Fund.

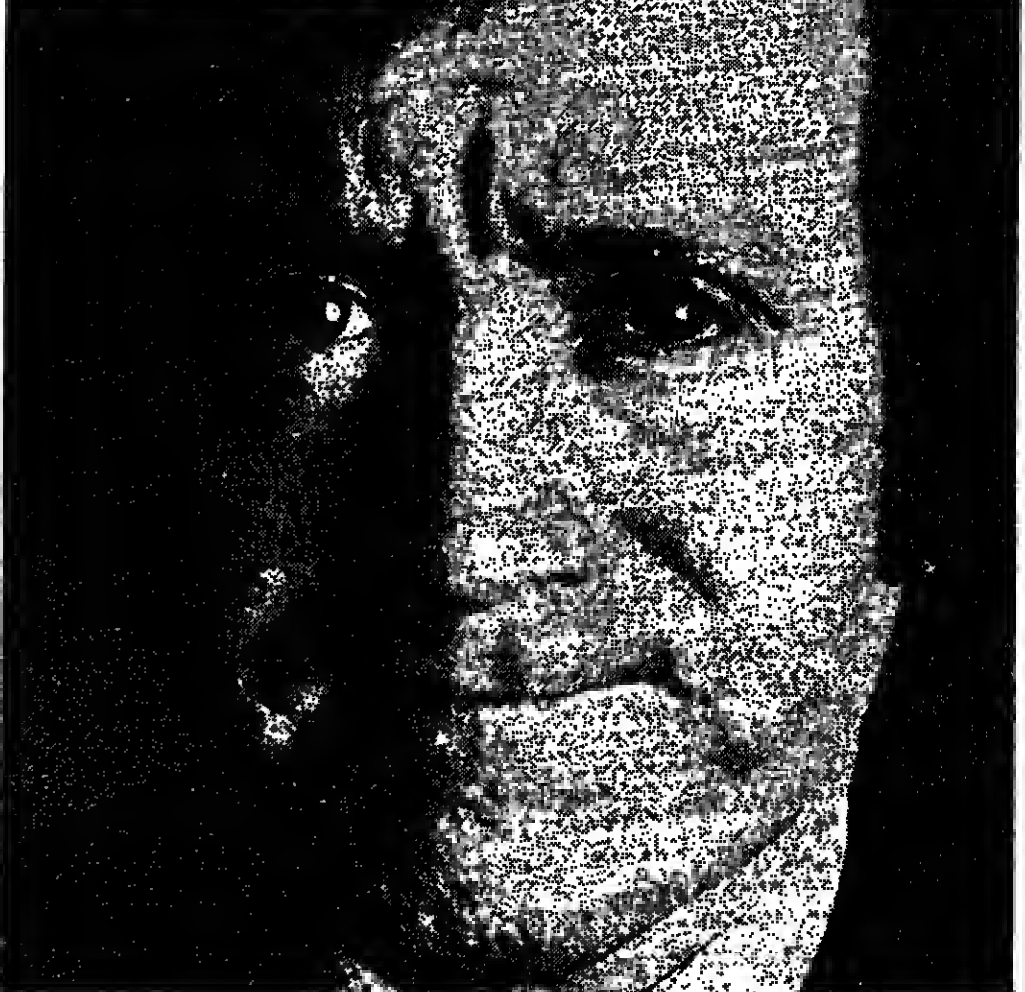
A spokesman for Lloyd's agreed yesterday that the move was a long-term investment and would not be expected to provide members with a quick return.

For the moment the committee is not releasing details of its plans. It will not, for example, specify the type of policy it intends to offer. It seems certain, however, that it is to be fully competitive with existing life companies Lloyd's

Life Assurance will be forced into the unit-linked business. In its report for 1970-1 presented to the general meeting of members yesterday the committee hints that the 1968 account, which is just closing, will be profitable. In its previous completed year, 1967, Lloyd's lost £1.8 million on premium income of £6,000 million.

There must be doubts however, whether 1969 or 1970, when the accounts for these years are closed, will also be profitable. For these were the years when inflation, the insurance underwriters' worst enemy, really began to accelerate in the UK and the United States.

The committee also reports that the flow of premiums from the insured through brokers to the underwriters has been slowed. For some years underwriters have been lining their pockets by hanging on to premiums, but from the tone of the committee's remarks it seems that members are increasing the pressure on brokers to pay promptly.



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TEACHER (DISTILLERS) LIMITED

Confidence in recovery of Home Market share

The following are salient points from the circulated Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Walter A. Bergius for the year ended 31st January, 1971.

PROFITS, TURNOVER AND DIVIDEND The profit before taxation at £969,972 is a reduction on last year of £548,370. Turnover decreased from £30,903,183 to £24,879,634. The Final Dividend is maintained at 14% making 20% for the year, similar to that paid last year.

PRESIDENT Mr. R. M. Teacher retired as Chairman and Director on 31st December, 1970. He joined the business in 1922 and became Chairman on the formation of Teacher (Distillers) Limited in 1949. Following his retirement he was appointed the Company's first President.

HOME MARKET The reduced turnover figure does not truly reflect the position as this includes Excise Duty. There was a considerable increase in Under Bond orders as a result of the stocking-up which took place in the Trade in the Spring and Autumn, thereby contributing to the reduction in the monetary value of turnover.

In August our principal competitor gave two months' notice of their intention to increase their Home Trade price in line with ours. In order to safeguard our Christmas trade and ensure adequate supplies of TEACHER'S to meet consumer demand, we gave a Special Promotional Allowance on all goods ordered and despatched during the month of September, but due to a longer stocking-up period allowed by our competitors net turnover on the Home Market, eliminating the Duty factor decreased by 8% and our market share by 33 points. We are confident that TEACHER'S will recover its former position in 1972.

COSTS During the year there were substantial increases in the cost of labour, materials and services and it is, therefore, evident that the improved margins obtained from the increase in price on the Home Market have already been partially eroded which is a clear indication that the increase in price was too late and too little. Another material factor contributing to the fall in profit has been expenditure by our overseas subsidiary companies to establish the Brand.

OVERSEAS MARKETS Export sales increased by 8% with Europe, Africa and Australasia showing a 36% increase. The U.S. Market has been particularly competitive, but TEACHER'S enjoys wide distribution and maintains profitability.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE Last year reference was made to the Capital Expenditure programme which was being undertaken. However, this has been reviewed in view of the present uncertain state of industry and certain projects which were not absolutely essential have been deferred.

Copies of the Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's Statement in full can be had upon request to:
The Secretary, Teacher (Distillers) Limited, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, C.1.

Can technology lift forecasters' fog?

The "unsettled" forecast for July sums up the problems of British weathermen. PETER RODGERS looks at the new techniques being applied to meteorology and the possible savings to industry.

ACCORDING to a recent estimate, the economic value of Britain's weather service is at least £50 millions and probably more like £100 millions a year, compared with a running cost of £4 millions.

Each extra day for which an accurate forecast can be made is worth millions to industry and agriculture and although a detailed day-by-day prediction for 30 days is probably out of the question for Britain—which has one of the world's most complicated weather systems—some sort of reliable outline would be enormously valuable.

At the Meteorological Office's Bracknell headquarters work is well advanced on a new laboratory block which later this year will house a new giant computer, worth well over £2 millions. But although large chunks of its time will be used for experiments aimed at finding less ad hoc methods of long-term weather forecasting, it will take years—probably at least a decade—before it makes much difference to the regularly issued methods which are used now.

Weather forecasters search for similar patterns in records dating back to the last century and then they assume that the broad patterns are likely to be repeated, making adjustments in the light of a great deal of experience and rather less science.

There are some patterns in weather, and the historical approach, though not very reliable, is statistically better than guessing or trying to extrapolate from one month to the next.

The search for real reliability leads right back to the basics. The trouble is that it takes only a few days for a big storm or the change of temperature in the

Pacific to affect weather on the other side of the world in Britain.

Even today's short-term forecasts are backed by computer calculation of the state of the atmosphere at three heights at 2,000 places 200 miles apart on a grid stretching from the West Coast of the US to the Urals, and from the North Pole to the tropics.

Compared with the complexity of the atmosphere this method is rough and ready, but it is still useful for the forecasters, whose accuracy is steadily improving, in spite of the poor press they got in June. The grid, which is accurate for large-scale disturbances but not for the all-important smaller air changes which affect the details of Britain's weather, is to be enormously improved when the new computer arrives at Bracknell.

Trials have shown that the new grid will indicate for the first time roughly where rain will fall, and how much. It will take a year before the Met men have enough experience to rely on it, but by then forecasts of the amount of rain will be introduced. (The public forecasts will stick to the old categories of light, heavy, and moderate, which should become more accurate.)

The points on the new grid are 50 miles apart at ten heights, and measurements of water vapour and corrections for mountains have been introduced making the rain forecasts possible.

Instead of approximating, the computer will solve the basic equations for changes and movements in the atmosphere at four-minute intervals through the forecast period, compared with hourly intervals now.

The snag is that disturbances outside the huge area of the grid can take as little as three

days to get to Britain, so that longer forecasts become progressively more of a nonsense unless the weather picture for the whole world is included.

This may be possible. Simulation experiments on computers, starting from a still atmosphere and taking account of the earth's rotation and the heat of the sun, have produced weather systems remarkably like the real thing, with anticyclones near the Azores and depressions scurrying across the Atlantic.

In 1976 there will be an attempt to record the whole world's weather for a limited period, and then to see how far ahead the computers can forecast accurately with the mass of data which is produced.

When first mooted this seemed a revolutionary idea: satellites were in their infancy and there was very little meteorological coverage of the Southern Hemisphere. Events have caught up and by 1976 it should be relatively easy to do the measurements and process them.

Plans originally included thousands of expensive automatic weather buoys in the southern oceans, to measure surface air pressure. Satellites are able to check air temperature from outer space by using infra-red measurements, but it is impossible for them to record pressure.

Some of the latest advances in theory suggests that pressure can be interpolated from



A north-westerly gale in 1965 brought down this cooling tower at Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, one example of the high cost to industry of bad weather

the satellite temperature readings, which means that buoys would only be needed where there is persistent cloud through which satellites cannot see. Less than 100 buoys may be enough.

Before 1976, many gaps have to be filled. Little is known about the tropical atmosphere, which is due for intensive study in a 1974 international programme, whose planning team is to move from Geneva to Bracknell later this year. And in spite of everything, nobody com-

pletely understands the process which makes rain.

The weather observation network itself is becoming one of the lesser problems, because of a lot more international interest. In any case, enormously detailed grid observations of the atmosphere at only a fraction of its pole—from which conditions at rest are calculated—does not have to be done over with weather balloons to a day.

Losses by docks up to £1.63M

Inflation not matched by increased productivity kept Britain's 19 nationalised ports in the red last year, the British Transport Docks Board reports yesterday.

"Sharp rises in working expenses, including higher wages and salaries not adequately matched by increased production, were not fully recovered despite increases in charges at all ports," says the report.

Although the operating surplus was up by £590,000 the net result was a deficit of £1,630,000—up by £1,190,000.

The annual report and accounts for last year says that the national dock strike last July "severely affected" the board's operations, as did the unforeseen closure of Newport Docks for four months due to urgent repair work.

A new record figure of 86 million tons of cargo passed through the ports—a 94 per cent increase. The operating surplus of £4,464,000 was achieved after ordinary depreciation was charged, but after deducting interest charges (at £5,462,000 an increase of £1,750,000) and an extra sum for depreciation to allow for increased replacement costs there was the deficit of £1,630,000 (£440,000 in 1969).

Pay claims added £700,000 to salary and wages bill for 1970, and will cost the board £1,000,000 in a full year.

The Port of London Authority yesterday appointed Mr John Lunn, now acting director-general, to be director-general from today and co-opted him as a member of the board. He succeeds Mr Dudley Perkins who retired on medical advice.

British Vita bids for Redfern

British Vita, the Manchester-based group with interests in rubber and plastics, has followed up its abortive merger talks with Miles Redfern in May with a £1.32 millions takeover offer.

The terms are either two British Vita ordinary shares for every nine Miles Redfern ordinary shares, or £8.95 nominal of seven and a half per cent convertible loan stock 1983 of British Vita and one British Vita ordinary share for every 20 Miles Redfern ordinary shares.

The convertible loan stock would be convertible into British Vita ordinary shares between 1974 and 1982 on the basis of 34 shares per £100 nominal of stock.

Miles Redfern, which is centred at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, makes rubber components for the automotive and allied industries. British Vita is looking for a number of commercial advantages from the deal especially in the field of solid polymers.

Scapa Group's earnings slip

As expected, the Scapa Group turns in an uninspiring set of figures for 1970. Pre-tax profit eased from £1,361,000 to £1,209,000 in the past year and with a final of 101 per cent, the total dividend is being held at 184 per cent.

US worried over trade obstacles

By Our Travel Editor

The United States Administration is seriously troubled by the obstacles of discriminatory taxes and other restrictive barriers against American exports. The United States will surely soon take a much more forceful stand in its demand for more equitable access to world markets.

Mr Howard L. Clark, chairman and chief executive officer of American Express, in making these assertions, said that leading members of the Administration as well as labour leaders were already suggesting measures of retaliation against restrictions on trade. They felt themselves threatened from many directions—Japan and the Common Market countries most prominently.

Tourism, said Mr Clark, was not the cause of the United States' balance-of-payments problem. Nevertheless, the deep concern within the States about this deficit and the world trade position should be taken seriously by other countries.

Speaking in London at a reception to mark the 75th anniversary of American Express in Britain, Mr Clark said that outside the United States, Britain

was the largest operation centre of the company and subsidiaries. With 34 offices and 1,700 employees (89 per cent of them British), in the country the company was in United Kingdom to stay.

Apart from travel and related services like travel cheques and credit cards, the company's deepest involvement was in its financial services. London City office of American Express International Bank Corporation financed the international trade and investment activities of a large number of companies in Britain abroad. The business of corporation, with the other London banks, averaged about £ millions a week in exchange transactions. Of the 35 banks in the City, it was the only one in that it did not function as a domestic bank in the United States. Its participation in currency markets was said to generate funds for employment in Britain and other countries outside the US where branches and subsidiaries were located.

Mr Clark regretted that company had not become a principal in the British tourist business back in the 1930s—and it was still looking for ways of getting into this lucrative market. The answer, he was not in buying a Poly, as had been rumoured, though when the terms he knew for the sale of The Cook they would "certainly be at the matter again." Mr Clark thought, however, that anti-trust laws in the United States, to mention a reluctance on part of the British Government to permit a sale to a foreign company, might well deter such a bid.

Profit fall forecast by Krupp

Friedrich Krupp GMBH expects profits this year to be markedly lower than 1969, million marks in 1970, Herr Waldemar Siber, an executive board member, said yesterday. Herr Siber said he expected the company's consolidated 1971 group sales to be essentially unchanged from 71,190 million marks in 1970. Last year's volume compared with 6,426 million marks in 1969.

In the first five months of the current year, consolidated Krupp sales, at about 2,500 million marks, were the same as last year.

At the same time, profit was down slightly from the first five months of 1970.

£7M plant for DuPont

DuPont, the American-owned man-made fibre giant is to carry out a £7 millions expansion at its plant in Londonderry, Northern Ireland. The expansion will mean jobs for 180 more men.

Expansion will be centred on the "Orion" acrylic fibre manufacturing plant, which is expected to be in operation by 1973. Construction will require a labour force of about 400. On Tuesday Ulster Textile Mills at Newry announced it was closing with the loss of 300 jobs.

Fenchurch lives up to forecast

The significant increase in profit of Fenchurch Insurance forecast in the interim statement last November, has materialised with a 25.6 per cent rise to £628,429 pre-tax for the year to March.

The company, which is controlled by Lewis and Peat, is raising the dividend total by five points to 45 per cent with a final payment of 32.5 per cent. Fenchurch also announced yesterday it had acquired Canada Britannia Insurance brokers of Canada for £240,000 to increase its overseas earnings in the future.

A LARGE SLICE OF OUR PROFITS WAS CONTRIBUTED BY OUR YOUNGEST MEMBER.

Our major restructuring operation has now been largely implemented.

The merchant banking activities of Hawtin & Partners have made notable progress from the outset.

This new sphere of financial operations is making a significant contribution towards our improved profits position.

The foundation of Hawtin & Partners are well laid and its future would seem to be assured.

Soon after formation the Bank was licensed to deal in securities, and has been recognised by the Department of Trade and Industry as carrying on the business of banking.

In the last five years total funds have risen from £6.4m. and now stand at £12.3m.

Copies of the Report and Accounts together with the Chairman's Statement are available from the Secretary,

16 Golden Square,
London W1R 3AG.

HAWTIN LIMITED

SPORTS GUARDIAN

Mill Reef wagers welcomed

Silly Billy may start off a Piggott double

By SIMON CHANNON

Lester Piggott, who missed riding a winner on Pearl Star at Salisbury yesterday because his plan to ride from Madrid was delayed, moves on to Yarmouth today, where he should have a double on Silly Billy and a half on the second of his first appearances at the track, Zella. Both trained by his father-in-law, Sam Armstrong.

Silly Billy (2.45), my nap for the Somerset Stakes, finished last of 11 behind Pearl Star in his first appearance at Leicester early in April, but he is unbeaten in two subsequent starts. He beat Zella, a two-year-old, by a half length at Nottingham later in April and more recently at Leicester, where he was second when accounting for King Silver and Castle, both subsequent winners, in fine style.

Canasta, who has also scored twice, seems the chief danger. She gained her first victory when beating Lady Landing at Newmarket at 12 months, and she has since touched off "Tiger" over five furlongs of today's course. Affection, a two-year-old, won when winning next time out at Warwick.

Misty Light (4.45) was apparently unfancied when making her first appearance at Newmarket in the middle of last month, but she started at 33-1, but finished like a real trier to beat Lady Canasta by a half length. She is sure to be better for the outing and is a fairly confident choice

to master Galloping Nell in the Swaffham Stakes.

The outstanding proposition on Salisbury's Jackpot card is Mikarla (4.30), who contests the Tisbury Maiden Stakes. On her three starts as a juvenile she was second, once in useful company, and on her reappearance at Newbury in April she was second again to Rottier in the Fred Darling Stakes. She has since been outclassed in the 1,000 Guineas and Sandown's Temple Stakes, but should make a mistake in this moderate company.

Daniel (2.0), a game winner from Royal Chant last time at Hamilton, should take the Windsor Castle Stakes at the same meeting, but could not be sure to be better for the outing and is a fairly confident choice

Southampton Stakes.

Salust (2.30), rumoured to be superior to his stable companion Sun Prince, who won the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot, should be better suited to the Windsor Castle Stakes at the same meeting, but could not be sure to be better for the outing and is a fairly confident choice

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By RICHARD BAERLEIN

ten and a half furlongs at Longchamps. This is Stintino's second start, and he would feel rather sad if the English Derby winner could not beat Caro at weight-for-age.

In spite of what they say about Linden Tree's tail being caught in the stalls at the start of the Irish Sweepstakes, I am going to assume that he has taken a dislike to racing until he proves the opposite. I believe his action in turning to the left as he left the stalls was deliberate. No horse has a more legitimate excuse than Linden Tree for his series of hard races.

The video-tape film of the finish of the Derby summed up Linden Tree's feelings well. He had been all but dead and it still was not enough. Perhaps an easy race at Goodwood would help to restore his faith in the game.

On both sides of his pedigree Grand Roi comes from the best bloodstock of the late Aga Khan.

He won four races in France at three and four years, and it is beginning to look as if his spring was time to mature. He stands at no more than 2500 to winners and dams of winners, he is just the sire for the small breeds.

I fancy my chances in the first three races at Salisbury this afternoon. Sovereign Ruler, in the opening event, looked as if he was coming home alone in the Bessborough Handicap at Ascot, until the field entered the straight. Then he failed to stay. He is now back to his best distance, and the only real danger could be Daniel, who has to give him 10 lbs, which should prove beyond him.

Another Ascot failure, Salust, should win the Southampton Stakes. On the strength of a gallop with the Coventry Stakes winner, Sun Prince, he started a well-backed favourite for the Windsor Castle Stakes. But his victory was far from certain, and he should not be taken at today's better going he should reproduce home form.

The Downham Handicap looks a difficult event, but I think the issue rests between the two lightweights, Nicola Jane and Sernia. Nicola Jane did not have the best of the two races, but she was the better horse in the last four being handicapped. She had been awarded the prize at Newmarket on the disqualification of Campari, but her weight advantage represents a tempting bet.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS

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Two Lloyds at one end could mean only the direst trouble for Lancashire against Essex. Clive (left) made his ground with David run out sacrificially for 2

Gallant Essex rally fails by 12 runs

Brian Chapman at Chelmsford

With the clock pointing to 20 to eight, Lancashire, the Gillette Cup holders, beat Essex by 12 runs at Essex yesterday. A match of extraordinary ups and downs. Each team in turn seemed bent on throwing it away. Lancashire's innings was rescued by Clive Lloyd's century, which won him the Man of the Match award.

Essex set to make 204, lost wickets so cheaply at the start and in mid innings that their hopes had virtually disappeared. Then Turner and East, in a stand of 14 for the seventh wicket, transformed their prospects. Lancashire struck back just in time and 13 runs from the last over proved to be beyond Essex. With four balls to go, David Lloyd held a towering catch on the boundary and it was all over.

Only one man could have cut short Clive Lloyd's before he reached full flow, and that man was the batsman, David. This, the most arresting moment of a gripping match, happened when Lancashire were tottering at 16 for 2. Boyce had cut down Wood, bowled for one, and Pilling, caught at the wicket for none. A hook from left-arm John Lever rebounded from David's pads a harmless yard or two. David looked up to see that Clive or Gollahad had come bounding down the pitch with giant strides. Whoever took off for the opposite end was doomed. David made the sacrificial gesture and his run-out was a formality.

Nobly, if at first restrained, Clive set about making amends. A hook against Lever was cut

stood at 85 for 5 halfway, with their potential match wickets Fletcher and Boyce, both of whom were caught by Clive Lloyd at 35, but in last against Shuttlesworth, skied a ball behind. Engineer, prone with delight in gathering a special victim into his glove.

Just 100 were needed at an over, and although Saville ran out for 22, Turner, strike sixes off Hughes and Summerton, who had been abandoned, abandoned their quest. Of 3 final runs over the target a 56, four wickets to do it. All over, and the crowd were much matter for cheerio.

Far too many runs for a fort had found a profitable through the bowlers' hands. The boundary, however, was a single four. Eighteen wickets off the three remaining over, and Shuttlesworth, who had been abandoned, abandoned their quest. Of 3 final runs over the target a 56, four wickets to do it. All over, and the crowd were much matter for cheerio.

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Too stern a task for Hampshire sunk by Woolmer

By JOHN ARLOTT

Warwickshire beat Hampshire by 95 runs at Edgbaston through batting strength in depth and the bowling of Ibadullah and Gibbs. Hampshire, in face of a total of 281, made a bold start but their middle order failed to prove itself. Only Richards made any sustained effort to turn the strongly set tide of the match.

The pitch was true and, in contrast to most at Edgbaston lately, fast enough to encourage stroke-making. Warwickshire duly made strokes. They paced their innings from the first four overs, 77 runs from 40 balls, and then 50 and 281 by the end of the 60th.

Only Cottam and White of the Hampshire bowlers could contain the Warwickshire batsmen. The young Whitehouse briefly showed his paces, moving from a square on stance into fluent style, before Cottam and Jameson, who had been dropped from the first four overs, 77 runs from 40 balls, and then 50 and 281 by the end of the 60th.

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By ERIC TODD

The Kent and Leicestershire innings had impressive lengths yesterday at Grace King. But whereas Kent's batsmen floated and enjoyed a comfortable voyage, Leicestershire's almost without trace of leaving the stocks. Kent victory by 78 runs.

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Knight defeats his old county

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

A formidable innings of 82 by Mickey Stewart set Surrey on an upward path to victory at Bristol, but Gloucestershire gained an exciting win by 15 runs after Roger Knight, who played for Surrey last season, took six wickets for 3 runs. At one point 155 for two, and Surrey lost their last six wickets for 32 runs.

Knight received the Man of the Match award, which until the first half-an-hour appeared certain to go to the Surrey captain, who had been batting for Gloucestershire under the day as they began — on excellent terms with themselves. They had bottled up 69 runs without loss in the first 10 minutes and the outsiders looked to be staking an early claim to the match when two outstanding catches suddenly gave Surrey a strong scent of victory.

The first catch cut short the innings of Green, shortly before lunch. The Gloucestershire opener had made 47 and was well settled. In fact he was out to a shot taken with supreme confidence. The ball, which was on a low trajectory to deep square leg, where the Surrey substitute, Walker, ran forward and took a remarkable catch. Walker had been on only a moment or two as a replacement for Willis, who had won.

So far so good. Gloucestershire were 125 for one wicket at lunch, and even when Miller was bowled at 138, and Nicholas, responsible for an appropriate 77, was taken, the wicket was not too far from the Surrey captain, who had been batting for Gloucestershire under the day as they began — on excellent terms with themselves. They had bottled up 69 runs without loss in the first 10 minutes and the outsiders looked to be staking an early claim to the match when two outstanding catches suddenly gave Surrey a strong scent of victory.

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Changed order

In the afternoon Cowdrey, reasons not apparent, changed the batting order. The new order became: Leicestershire, Kent, Gloucestershire, Surrey, Warwickshire, Hampshire, Essex, Lancashire, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Middlesex, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and North Yorkshire.

Leicestershire's innings had impressive lengths yesterday at Grace King. But whereas Kent's batsmen floated and enjoyed a comfortable voyage, Leicestershire's almost without trace of leaving the stocks. Kent victory by 78 runs.

Yarmouth

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COURSE POINTERS



Teachers listening to speeches in Hyde Park during the rally yesterday

Strike gives 500,000 children a holiday

More than half a million children had a day off school yesterday as a result of the one-day strike by the National Association of Schoolmasters and the Union of Women Teachers. About 30,000 strikers demonstrated in London, with an estimated 16,000 of them attending a rally in Hyde Park.

Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the NAS, told the rally that "if Burnham goes on much longer we shall all be in Carey Street"—a reference to the location of the Burnham arbitrators yesterday. If the NAS had its way, all the teacher unions would have been able to put their views to a court of inquiry and the Government and local authorities would have paid out a 15 per cent "structural" rise already.

The effect of the strike, timed to coincide with the start of the Burnham arbitration, was highly uneven. In inner London, for instance, only a tenth of children were sent home, but on

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Merseyside, where the NAS is strong, half the secondary schools and about a sixth of the primary schools closed.

The bigger National Union of Teachers described the strike— affecting around 7 per cent of schoolchildren and closing or affecting about a thousand schools—as "a damp squib." In Wales, a spokesman added, where some NUT associations had encouraged members to take NAS classes, slightly more than 4 per cent of schools had closed. "A lot of NAS members stayed at work in Yorkshire too," he said. "And we have had messages from UWT women in Blackpool to say that they were not striking."

All morning, strikers marched from Central Hall, Westminster, past Carey Street, and on to Hyde Park. Slogans like "Burnham out, structure in" and "What do we want? Structure" were shouted with an authentic trade union verve. One surprise was the appear-

ance with most of the school and district groups of a sprinkling of women representatives of the sometimes reticent UWT which, at its current growth rate, could become larger than its NAS partner within five years. Pennie Yaffe, UWT general secretary, claimed that about 5,000 of her 15,000 members had reached London and that only three dozen letters of resignation had arrived. "I think our turnout is very good considering that so many members have family responsibilities," she said.

An NAS man who resigned over the strike was Mr Colin Kefford, head of the Augustus Smith middle school in Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, which was being opened yesterday by the Secretary for Education, Mrs Thatcher. He had asked for a special dispensation to be present for the official opening.

Turnout

Mr Casey thought the turnout for the rally was most encouraging. "Hyde Park is the answer to Carey Street," he claimed. Members who had come to London could feel that they had done something, not just belated in the staffroom.

He told the audience that the NUT "has excluded its own members with the title of blackleg" and he attacked Mr Andrew Hutchings, secretary of the Assistant Masters' Association, as "the NUT's Archie Andrews." The Joint Four secondary associations (of heads and assistants) "are all too happy to come out on a demo. It might offend their professional dignity. But it won't offend their professional dignity to put out their hands for a cheque for £300 to £400 when a new salary structure comes in."

NAS leaders said that they would submit to the TUC all details of "blacklegging" by NUT members. But one of the biggest ever teachers' marches passed off quietly and without heckling. At least one pub in the Edgware Road got an unexpected bonus from thirty career teachers, and the arrival of UWT career teachers in hot pants brightened the scene considerably.

Members of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, also held protest meetings yesterday in working hours to complain at the delay in settling their salary claim.

A total of 282,408 homes were started during the year—125,479 in the public sector, and 156,930 private. Lowest proportions of private completions were in Inner London (12 per cent), Merseyside (28 per cent) and South Yorkshire (31 per cent).

Link to open today

The longest section of the M6 extension to the M1 is due to be opened today—three months ahead of schedule. The 13-mile stretch, to the north of Coventry between Ansty and Coleshill, costing £9.5 millions, is believed to be the first in Britain to be built with central crash barriers along its full length. It has six lanes, plus an extra "crawler" lane for heavy lorries climbing the 1 in 30 gradient at Maxstoke.

Banns' last call

By HAROLD JACKSON

The publication of banns before marriage will disappear as a legal requirement if the latest proposals of the Law Commission are accepted. The changing nature of society would also be reflected by changes in the wording of the marriage declaration to make it plain that English law requires monogamy.

The proposals are contained in a working paper on the solemnisation of marriage, which the commission has circulated for comment. They form part of the review of family law in which the commission is engaged.

The commission says that though the law should guard against clandestine marriages "we recognise that a marriage ceremony is an important family and social occasion and we feel that unnecessary and irksome restrictions on its celebration should be avoided."

The main problem it faced, in its own words, was how to make the civil ceremony more than an ecclesiastical marriage, where there is "a bewildering mixture of civil and religious administration at all stages." With this in mind, the commission has proposed that the ceremony should be held in a place of public or even by all those who have to administer it.

The commission considered whether the easiest way might not be to make a civil ceremony before a religious wedding compulsory, as in other countries. "But it is our impression that it would be likely to arouse strong opposition from the majority of ministers both of the Church of England and of other denominations, and from the general public."

It feels that the publication of banns in church no longer offers the safeguard it did because of the growth and increased mobility of the population. "There is no legal requirement that the parties shall make any declaration about capacity, nor is there any legal duty upon the person to whom application is made for the publication of banns to satisfy himself on these matters, though many clergymen do." The commission says this should stop being a requirement of civil law, although the Church authorities may still insist on them.

To tighten civil safeguards, the commission recommends that all objections to a marriage lodged with a superintendent registrar in any district should be circulated by the Registrar-General to all other register offices. This would help to thwart runaway marriages of minors.

STOP PRESS

Unions may overturn Wilson's EEC victory

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Mr Wilson yesterday won what seems likely to be his last victory on the Common Market issue.

The Opposition Leader persuaded the Labour Party's national executive committee to make the emergency conference on the Market on July 17 strictly a "take note" affair. By 11 votes to eight the NEC agreed that there should be no executive statement of position for the conference, no introductory speech from the platform, and no vote at the end of the day.

Instead Mr Ian Mikardo, the chairman, will call pro and anti-Market speakers—as far as he is able to identify them—in equal numbers. The tone of the contributions will colour the final decision on the Market to be taken by the NEC on July 23. That decision will of course go to the regular conference in October for approval or rejection. Mr Wilson will sum up at the emergency conference, but will not unveil his own position until the executive meeting on July 23.

That, at any rate, is the scenario. But many members of the executive are convinced that it will not wash. They point out that the conference is its own master and delegates may move the reference back of the suggested procedure and try to substitute a direct vote on the EEC. There is a general expectation that either the Transport and General Workers' Union or the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers will do so. Already the AUEW leadership has decided not to take part in the conference if it is a purely advisory meeting.

Mr Jack Jones, TGWU general secretary, told me last night that "my own impression is that the conference will want to take a definite decision. And in my view there is little doubt that the party is moving towards opposition to the terms negotiated by the Government."

Mr Jones said his executive would have to study the NEC decision in detail before deciding its own attitude. Both Mr Mikardo and Mr Bob Mellish, the Chief Whip (who is invited to attend NEC meetings) gave warnings yesterday that the Wilson formula was unworkable. Mr Mikardo—a convinced anti-Marketeer—even went so far as to spell out a form of words on the reference back which, as chairman, he would feel bound to accept for debate. Anti-Marketees on the executive took this as being as good as a nod and wink in their direction.

Mr Wilson gave a long defence of his continued fence-sitting. The Market terms, he insisted, were not yet known to him. He pointed to both our balance of payments and New Zealand as issues which had not yet been made clear to him. Others included the sugar agreement and capital movements.

Mr Wilson promised that there would be no pro or anti-Market commitments from the Opposition Front Bench during the four-day "take note" debate in the Commons. The parlia-

mentary leadership would seek information.

Mr Wilson argued that a decision at once from the NEC would look as if the party was rushing things. It would destroy its credibility, after it had attacked the Government for attempting to bounce the nation into Europe.

The anti-Marketees gave Mr Wilson a fairly rough ride. One wanted to know why the NEC would be able to make up its mind only 11 days after the conference but not at or before that meeting.

Mr Wilson, when he claimed it would be undemocratic to take an executive statement of position at the conference, was reminded that this was the "un-

democratic" procedure that the party had always followed on all big issues, without complaint.

And Mr Mikardo pointed out that his plan to call an even number of pro and anti-Marketees in a fair way would, by definition, make it impossible to judge how many delegates were committed one way or the other.

The NEC ignored the two suggested draft statements on Europe which were to have formed the basis of an executive statement to the conference.

● Market goals knocked. Nostalgia no bar to Europe, page 5. Parliament, page 8

Originally Transport House has been asked to produce one draft. But Mr Terry Pitt, the anti-Market head of the research department, and Mr Tom McNeilly, the pro-Market head of the international department, came up with irreconcilable papers. Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn's personal four-point peace plan (which would have asked the conference to "reconsider its view" on a number of issues ranging from a straight Yes/No on the Market to the need for an election or a referendum) came close to adoption. Mr Barbara Castle, for example, argued that this would not allow the conference to transform the conference into a policy-making occasion. It would merely make its consultative role more efficient. By 11 votes to nine this was rejected.

Watchdogs for steel and coal will vanish

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

community's coal and steel industry.

The spokesman also denied there was any question of "a pricing system being imposed from outside." In fact, the memorandum did not suggest that this would happen. It did, however, insist that existing pricing systems operated by the BSC and the NCB would have to be changed because they were "incompatible" with the treaty. In particular, the memoran-

dum said, the two consumer councils—one for coal and one for steel—which act as customers' watchdogs on prices would have to cease functioning, and that the Government itself (which is the owner of the NCB and the BSC) would not be allowed to set prices either. The consumers' councils were established to safeguard the public interest because the NCB and the BSC have virtual monopolies.

£32 flight plan

Mr Freddy Laker, who runs Laker Airways, announced yesterday that he wants to offer people crossing the Atlantic one-way tickets for £37.50 in summer and £32.50 in winter.

His move will embarrass the major airlines, which are involved in a battle over fares at a meeting in Montreal of the International Air Transport Association.

Mr Laker said at a press conference in London that he had asked the Air Transport Licensing Board for permission to run flights between Gatwick and New York based on the bus principle. People catching one of his Boeing 707 "airtrains" would buy their tickets at the office, where the ticket office would be open six hours before the flight started.

Everything would be on a first come, first served principle with no bookings—or reductions for bulk orders—at all. There would be one flight a day in summer, and four a week in winter of rain in the 24 hours on cancelled or too many tickets had been issued, passengers

could get back their money there and then.

Mr Laker said most of his savings to make his offer possible would come from cuts out the frills. There would be no massive back-up machine with computers for booking long ahead, and no market advertising campaigns. What BEA spent £3 millions a year advertising, the Laker Airways budget would be more than £25,000.

This principle would apply to the aircraft, although the Boeing which Mr Laker plans to use are modern and fast. But the passengers would get drinks or meals in flight for pay for them, and excess baggage would be charged at a kilo. There would be the rates for children and a 90 per cent reduction in fares for babies under two.

Mr Laker believes that flights could do well at 63 per cent of capacity, even the extra services like the food and the galley did not mean break even. But this was not difficult, he said, for could be done with only 4 per cent of the million people who charter flights across the Atlantic last year.

THE WEATHER

A MIXED BAG FOR JULY

The long range weather forecast for July, out yesterday, says that during the first week predominantly dry weather is likely to appear, but in the North at first. During this period it will probably become warm with a good deal of sunshine. One or two cool unsettled spells are expected later in the month, although these are likely to be separated by some fine, warm days.

Mean temperature in July is expected to be near the seasonal average, but probably above average in North and East Scotland and below average in southern areas.

Monthly rainfall and sunshine amounts are expected to be near average with most of the rain falling in the second half of the month. Thunderstorms will probably occur with about the average frequency for July.

The forecast had a footnote saying it was regarded

as "reasonable inference in the light of present knowledge." The inference which can be placed on the forecast is "considerably less than appropriate to forecasts for periods of one or two days."

"Flaming" June broke several records for being one of the wettest and coldest summer months ever known. It was the wettest June on record in many places along the South coast and in South and West Wales. Rainfall on the Sussex coast were between four and five times the normal. Sandown on the Isle of Wight had 3.32 inches of rain in the 24 hours on June 10. The same day at Southampton was the wettest since 1905 and the coldest since at least 1940.

Mean temperatures were below normal everywhere. The temperature even fell below freezing on the night of June 8/9 at Tannet Bridge, Perthshire.

● Cnn technology lift the forecasters' fog? page 20

AROUND THE WORLD

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Weather
Algeria	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Algiers	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Amman	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Baghdad	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Bombay	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Buenos Aires	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Calcutta	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Cairo	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Colon	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Hong Kong	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
London	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Madras	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Manila	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Meerut	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Mumbai	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Nairobi	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Rangoon	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Shanghai	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Singapore	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Sourabaya	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Taipei	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Tokyo	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Yokohama	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Weather
London	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Edinburgh	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Glasgow	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Manchester	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Birmingham	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Cardiff	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Belfast	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Sheffield	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Nottingham	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Leeds	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
York	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Lincoln	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Nottingham	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Leeds	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
York	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny
Lincoln	24	SE 10	1-2	Sunny

Dry, and sunny periods today

England and Wales will be with sunny spells, mostly in the West and E districts. In the C and W it will be hill and coast fog, with drizzle. Scotland and N Ireland will have dry and fog and some drizzle.

London area, SE, E and SW. Sunny spells. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C. SW. Sunny. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C.

Edinburgh and E Scotland, SE and SW. Sunny spells. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C. SW. Sunny. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C.

Cardiff, SE and SW. Sunny spells. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C. SW. Sunny. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C.

Sheffield, SE and SW. Sunny spells. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C. SW. Sunny. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C.

Nottingham, SE and SW. Sunny spells. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C. SW. Sunny. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C.

Leeds, SE and SW. Sunny spells. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C. SW. Sunny. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C.

York, SE and SW. Sunny spells. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C. SW. Sunny. Wind SE, light to moderate. Max. temp. 24°C.

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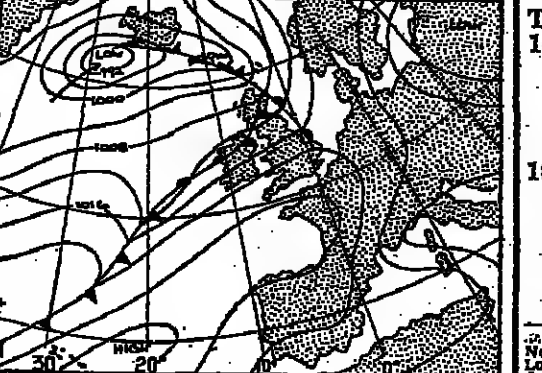
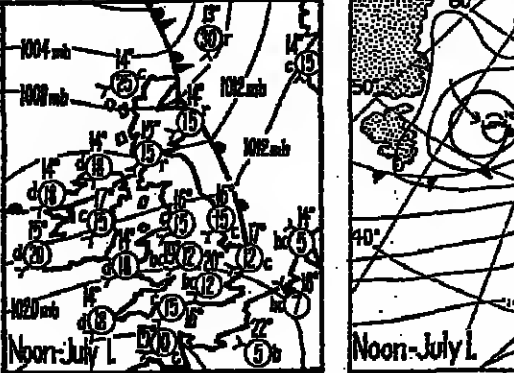
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